



New Orleans Shows How to Save the Lives of School Children

THE "New Orleans States" of May 24th reports a meeting of the Fire Commissioners of New Orleans, in part as follows: "Why can't all of the schools be equipped with Sprinklers right now?" asked Harry W. Fitzpatrick, Fire Commissioner. "This is the time to do it. While the schools are closed the system can be put into effect."

* * *

"I agree," said Mr. J. A. Smith, Chief Deputy Fire Marshal, "that the work should be done at once if possible."

Mayor Andrew J. McShane then wanted to know what the Fire Board should do. Mr. Fitzpatrick stated that it should adopt a resolution to be sent to the Commission Council demanding that the School Board equip all schools with Sprinklers before September 15th, and to prevent those schools not so equipped from being opened, by the police power of the city.

* * *

New Orleans' schools are now being equipped with Sprinklers. Thus New Orleans acts, while other Cities shut their eyes to the danger of fire in

schools. Conditions are no worse in New Orleans than in hundreds of Cities—and of conditions there Commissioner Fitzpatrick is quoted as having said, "If we do not put in the sprinklers, we shall have a terrific holocaust worse than the Iroquois; or other fires."

The Fire Commissioners of New Orleans speak from knowledge and experience. Along Canal Street they see business building after business building safeguarded from fire by Sprinkler Systems. Naturally they ask why this greatest of fire safeguards should not protect the lives of children in schools just as it protects the dollars of commerce.

New Orleans shows the way: Why do other city governments blink at danger and fail to protect the lives of school children by the greatest fire safeguard ever devised?

* * *

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1922

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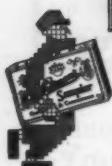
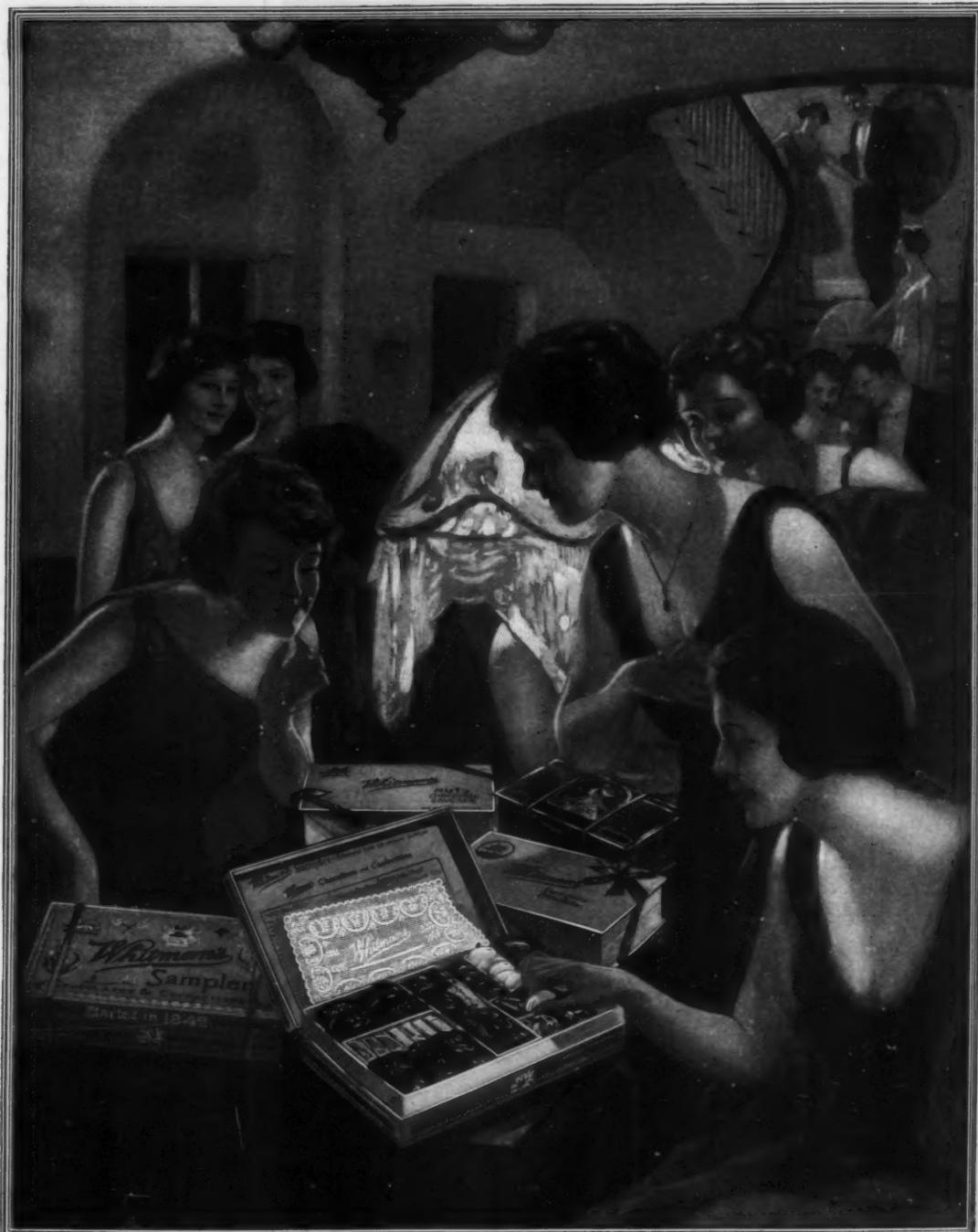
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IN every section of the United States specialists in education have established schools that are entitled to particular distinction in shaping the characters of their students. Our readers seeking such schools will find in our pages FROM APRIL SEVENTH TO SEPTEMBER FIRST, 1923, a school section containing a variety of progressive institutions.

For years we have advised early application to the schools. If for reasons beyond your control you have delayed your selection this year, we suggest that you investigate the schools with vacancies for the mid-year. Our School Advisory Department is in a position to give you information about these schools without placing you under obligation. To be of genuine service to our readers and the schools it is necessary that you give the age and sex of the child to be placed; locality and size preferred for the school; and the approximate price that must be a consideration. With this information, it will be a pleasure for us to care for your inquiry promptly.

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

THE STANDARD OIL MELONS

WHEN FOUR STANDARD OIL CORPORATIONS recently announced the cutting of stock-dividend melons ranging from 100 per cent. in the case of Standard Oil of California to 400 per cent. in the case Standard Oil of New Jersey, many financial writers recalled another dissection which took place eleven years ago, when a Supreme Court decree divided the original Standard Oil "octopus" into more than thirty supposedly independent and competing units. That earlier cutting "might have been said to be more like the cutting of a potato, of well-developed seed variety," remarks the financial editor of the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, who elaborates this figure until he has the potato producing melons:

"The thirty and more 'eyes' were duly separated, according to law. Each was planted in its own ground. And each grew and flourished. And, out-Burbanking Luther Burbank, they have grown the luscious melons which are now being cut."

In 1911, he continues, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey "was a modest corporation with a mere pittance of \$110,000,000 stock capitalization"; now "by its latest distribution of a stock dividend it becomes a giant boasting \$625,000,000 of capital." Moreover, "it has borne twenty per cent. dividends annually while storing up its magnificent stock of juice for its supreme melon-cutting." In view of these facts, he concludes,

"Its acknowledgment should be forthcoming to the Sherman law and the trust-busters. But why that antiquated fetish should still retain the affection, not to say the jealous protection, of the gasoline- and oil-buying public is a question, made the more confusing by the phenomena now before our eyes."

"The tremendous growth in the earning power of the various Standard Oil Companies has long been a source of envy and admiration by managers of other big business concerns," remarks a writer in the New York *Evening World*, who estimates that "since its incorporation in 1882 the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the thirty-three companies which at one time were an integral part of the Jersey company have earned after operating expenses, charges for depletion and depreciation and sum expended on development and acquisition, charged against income, a total of \$3,506,000,000." The business history of the world, he says, affords no parallel to this.

While the Standard Oil melon-cutting is hailed in some quarters as convincing confirmatory evidence of the soundness of business conditions in the United States, and of the hastening return of nation-wide prosperity, others welcome it with less enthusiastic comment. Thus the Louisville *Courier-Journal* can hear the cry of "profiteering" from millions of users of gasoline who, it predicts, will be convinced that "if the Standard Oil Company earns such profits, something is rotten in Denmark." Many of these, it surmises, will argue that "when Standard Oil declares a 400 per cent. dividend it is because gasoline sells at four times its value." Standard Oil "is back to

normalely with a vengeance," exclaims the *New York World*, which suggests that "the millions of consumers of gasoline who have contributed penny by penny and dollar by dollar to the piling up of its mountainous surpluses are free to take a strong personal pride in their magnificent achievement."

Interest in the huge Standard Oil stock dividends is not confined to stockholders and gasoline users. It raises many questions in the minds of journalistic commentators, such as: Are these melon-cuttings a device of the corporations to evade their share of the tax burden? Do they indicate that the Standard Oil Companies have not taken part in the general process of deflation, and that they should do so by giving the public cheaper gasoline? Or are they an omen of higher prices to come?

Distribution of stock dividends, says a writer in the *New York American*, "is said to have been decided upon to forestall a tax on undivided surplus, reported to be in contemplation by Administration officials to take care of the government deficit." Stock dividends, he reminds us, "have been declared not subject to taxation, as such, by the United States Supreme Court." Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, we read in a Washington dispatch to the *New York Times*, has written to Secretary Mellon citing the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey's 400 per cent. stock dividend, and asking if the Treasury had invoked Section 220 of the 1921 Revenue Act, "which provides methods for reaching holders of surplus when held for the purpose of escaping taxation." Mr. Frear, who is a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, advocates publicity of income-tax returns. On this point, he says in a statement to the press:

"If the income tax is right in principle by taxing incomes according to ability to pay through graduated surtaxes, then the law should be enforced equitably. In other words, if the Rockefeller family, for example, with a reputed income of \$1,000,000 a day, places its Standard Oil profits in stock dividends so as to render them non-taxable, it may be assumed that it has equally protected the remaining incomes by large investments in tax-free securities, and instead of paying \$100,000,000 tax annually on this enormous income, as was generally supposed, it may have been shaved down to one per cent. of that amount. No one can tell, because the returns are held secret under the law. Only the Treasury knows."

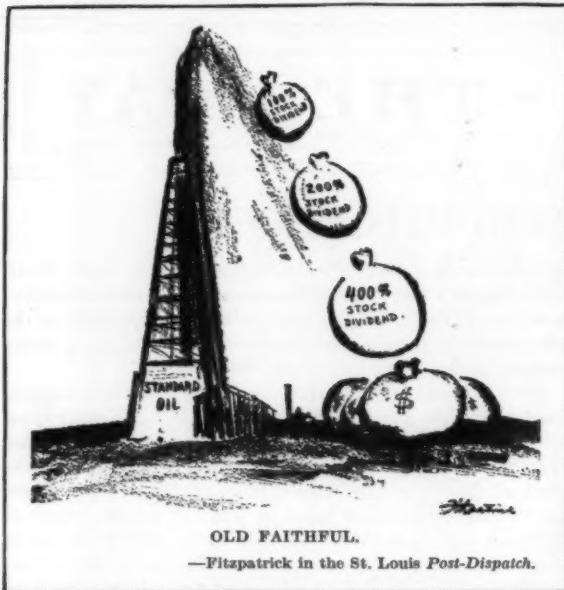
In an editorial headed "Undeflated Standard Oil," the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* asks a question which is echoed in the radical press:

"The Standard Oil companies, manifestly, are prospering. Doubtless they deserve to prosper. They furnish a great, necessary service, and do it well. They have immense resources, immense ability, immense energy. But for all that, do they deserve such fabulous returns? Could they not more equitably reduce prices and be satisfied with much smaller, but still handsome profits? Should they not divide more liberally with the consumers?"

"And what of labor? Economists, bankers, various spokesmen of industry have dinned it into our ears that the most

serious obstruction to prosperity's revival was labor's refusal to deflate. Is capital innocent of that charge? It may be in some instances. But Standard Oil and deflation, apparently, are strangers.

"Financiers, manufacturers, men of large affairs generally, have been greatly wrought up from time to time, since the close



of the war, at the excessive wages received or demanded by labor. The public has shared this apprehension. But even the notorious shipyard scales of war days seem a pitiful story compared with the Monte Cristo accounting of Standard Oil. Do the economic experts, business generalissimos, gratuitous prosperity restorers that have trembled at wages feel any concern or anxiety at the golden inflow of Standard Oil? If labor must deflate to bring back good times, must not capital deflate, too?

"It is a fair and grave question."

Will the price of gasoline go higher as a result of these melon-cuttings? asks the New York *Evening Journal*:

"Will the Supreme Court, by and by, do for the oil companies what it did recently for the New York Gas Trust? Will it decide that stockholders are entitled to at least six per cent. on their money, and that it is reasonable for oil companies having added hundreds of millions to their stock to charge enough for oil and gas to pay dividends on that stock?"

And in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* we read:

"Since the Standard Oil Company was dissolved into some thirty-five units in 1911 the market value of the stock in existence at that time has increased by more than \$3,000,000,000, while in the interim \$1,000,000,000 in cash dividends and stock dividends having a market value of \$1,000,000,000, exclusive of those announced this year, have been distributed. Much of the great sum thus accumulated or paid out doubtless represents war profits, but Standard Oil never has a very bad year. The question which naturally suggests itself to the ultimate consumer is why it is not possible to make a deep cut in the price of gasoline, in view of these tremendous earnings. The trusting public thought, when the great corporation was dissolved, that competition and its natural effect on prices were now assured. But eleven years have passed and there does not seem to be very much competition in the oil business, despite the large and growing number of so-called independent companies.

"Instead of the Government's collecting taxes on the oil companies' great profits, the public is likely to pay taxes, in the form of artificially high prices for gasoline, to the end that substantial dividends may be paid year in and year out on the masses of outstanding stock now heavily increased."

But there are other editorial voices that speak in less alarming tones. Thus the New York *Journal of Commerce* explains that:

"This extraordinary dividend seems to have been the accumulation of several years' profits reinvested in the oil business; the Standard Oil Company, like many other industrial concerns, having been forced into holding back profits because of an ill-devised system of war taxation. These surpluses usually consisted of cash, or represented expenses that should be legitimately capitalized. Meantime they involve no present distribution of cash. In any case they rightfully belong to stockholders, and their distribution was authorized by a recent treasury decision and court finding."

Commenting on what it calls "stock dividend claptrap," the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* cites as "an unequalled specimen" the statement of another newspaper that "John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is \$52,000,000 richer as the result of the 400 per cent. stock dividend of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey." Says *The Gazette-Times*:

"What the younger Rockefeller's share interest in the company mentioned is, we have no means of knowing, but it can be stated confidently that he neither gains nor loses a cent through the distribution of surplus in the form of a stock dividend. Nor does any other stockholder. Assume that his interest is represented by a \$5 banknote. The directors of the company decide that he shall have five \$1 banknotes in place of the note of larger denomination. Or, assume that a Pittsburgher owning an acre of land decides to 'cut it up' into building lots. On a sheet of paper his acre is represented by a square. He draws a line through the middle one way and draws other lines equi-distance apart the other way. But the property remains as it was, without change of value until he markets it."

"Standard Oil of New Jersey stock, par \$25, has been selling around \$240 a share, on a boom. Divide that by five and you get \$48 as the proportionate price of the shares to be issued in exchange for those outstanding. The 'market,' tho, may conclude that recent prices were too high. In that case those who have so easily awarded Mr. Rockefeller a huge profit would be in fairness bound to announce a loss. Still, his interest would remain precisely what it has been."

"Chairman Bedford has announced that total disbursements as dividends will not be altered by the change in stock issue.



That is to say, stockholders will get \$1 a share on the new issue in place of the \$5 annually they have been receiving, but as they will have five shares where before they had one, their incomes will not be affected.

"There is woful misrepresentation about the significance of stock dividends. A moment's reflection exposes the artifice to those willing to be informed."

BANKERS' FEAR OF A MONEY TRUST

THE MENACE OF THE HOUR," say thousands of bankers, whose cries of alarm are widely echoed in the daily press, is the development of "branch banking" which, if allowed to gain a foothold, "will inevitably drive independent banks out of business and thus gain a monopolistic control over banking." In the business and residence sections of New York, Cleveland, Detroit, and other cities, one can see scores of newly established branches of big down-town banks. A San Francisco bank advertises that it "covers California" with its sixty branches in forty-two communities. If this sort of thing goes on unchecked, say the small-town and independent bankers, before long a few gigantic banks will control the credit facilities of the country, even more completely than the Steel Corporation controls steel or the Standard Oil controls petroleum, and no one will be able to borrow money except by the kind permission of a small group of big Wall Street bankers. Friends of the branch-bank idea can see no reason for all this dismay in the mere fact that certain banks find they can make more money and serve their communities better by setting up branch offices for the convenience of customers living in outlying sections of the city or smaller towns in adjacent territory. The controversy, which has been simmering in banking circles for many months, boiled over at the recent convention of the American Bankers Association in New York City, which finally went on record as disapproving branch banking on the ground that it is "contrary to public policy, violates the basic principles of our Government, and concentrates the credits of the nation and the power of money in the hands of a few." The situation which led to the adoption of this drastic resolution is thus summarized by *The American Banker* (New York), which is decidedly on the anti-branch bank side of the fence:

"National banks are prohibited from having branches by law, tho hitherto some have gotten around the law by absorbing State banks and turning them and their branches into branch offices of the national bank.

"There are twenty-two States which permit trust companies and State-chartered banks to have branches. Because such States as Ohio, Michigan, and California permit State institutions to have branches, national banks are being crowded off the map. So, in order to meet the competition the present Comptroller has given a liberal interpretation to the National Banking Act, and has authorized national banks to open additional offices in States that permit branch banking.

"To stop the multiplication of branch banks effectively not only must Congress adopt a drastic act prohibiting them, but the legislatures of twenty-two States must do the same."

While most of the banks that have established branches confine their activities to one city, it would not be long, thinks *The American Banker*, "before so-called 'offices' would spread to other towns and then our independent banking system that has been one of the best supports of the true principles of American democracy would be gone." With this the New Haven *Journal-Courier* is in complete agreement: "nothing could be more disastrous for the common welfare than to have the thrift of the nation so concentrated in places of deposit that the control of it would remain in the hands of a few." In Texas the Houston *Chronicle* declares that if our industries "were to fall into the hands of centralized finance we could not help becoming an enslaved people, no matter what our Government might appear on paper." The trouble with branch banks, as the Chicago *Daily News* observes, is that they are managed by men "at a considerable distance" who are "unfamiliar with local circumstances and inevitably lacking in sympathy with local needs." The *New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal* deprecate the possible elimination of the country banker who knows his customers and is a leader in his community.

At the Bankers' Convention in New York, Banker Andrew J. Frame of Waukesha, Wisconsin, asserted that our 30,000

independent banks "have done more to upbuild this powerful nation than all the cream-skimming monopolistic banks have done for other nations." Mr. Frame had reference to the "less than ten great banks" which now "dominate the whole banking power of France and Germany," the five great banks which control "over 86 per cent. of Great Britain's banking power" and Canada where "some seventeen central banks now skim the cream from over 4,600 branches, leaving only the skimmed milk for the rural and suburban populations." By "skimming the cream" Mr. Frame means that the Canadian branch banks leave

The Bank of Italy
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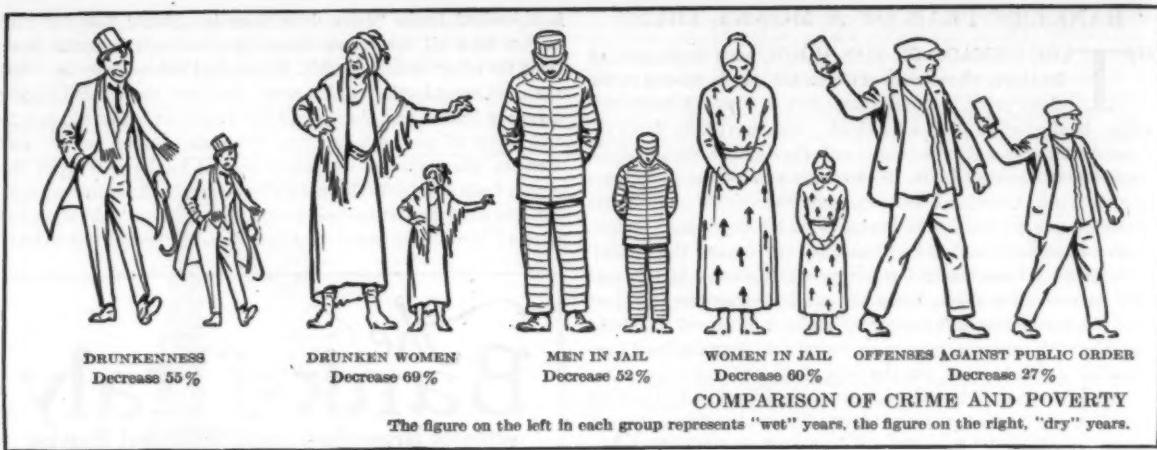
An advertisement of the Bank of Italy, of San Francisco.

no taxes or profits in the places where they are located and loan insufficiently to local interests.

The most active defense of the branch-banking system naturally comes from officials of banks which have opened branches. Louis J. Kauffman, President of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank of New York, is quoted in *The Wall Street Journal* as saying:

"Each of our thirteen branches is a community bank; capital is segregated and a system of credits between them is maintained. They are located in the various industrial centers of the city, and afford the business man better and more convenient service than if only a down-town office were maintained. He has a large bank near at hand and one from which he can obtain better and larger accommodations than the smaller banks in his district offer. Thus branch banking gives improved service to business."

The chief arguments against branch banking are answered in detail by Mr. R. B. Westerfield in *The Annalist*. He thinks that tax money could be left in the community through proper legislation, that profits do not necessarily go out of the community, that there is no reason why local capital should be locally employed. He dismisses the argument that an ambitious branch manager and subordinates drawn from the community would neglect community interests. He tries to "lay the specter of the concentration of money power in the hands of a few banks in the big cities." He first asserts that no such monopoly has been brought about in Canada or England. Undoubtedly



branch banking would eliminate uneconomically managed independent local banks. In other words, he says, "the opposition to branch banking resembles that against chain stores and line elevators, but it is uneconomic and fruitless to cry out against more efficient large-scale business organizations." Finally, the argument that branch banking has been a bad thing for Canada and England meets with "a categorical denial." "Canada is not backward," England is the leading banking country of the world, and there has been more financial instability here than in Canada or England.

MASSACHUSETTS UNDER PROHIBITION

A SEARCHING INVESTIGATION of the actual effects of Prohibition in Massachusetts, as shown in the cold figures for crime, pauperism, disease, and insanity, has been made by Cora Frances Stoddard, Executive Secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, of Boston, and the report is published in a pamphlet, after appearing in the society's *Journal*. There may be figures for other States that show a different result, but a distinguished Boston physician, a professor in the Harvard Medical School and a former Colonel in the Medical Corps, A. E. F., after reading these findings, declares that Prohibition has proved a signal blessing to the poor of Massachusetts. "The rich may, for all we know, be as foolish as ever," says Dr. Richard C. Cabot, "but beyond any question the poor are better off." He proceeds:

"Drunkenness in women of the poorer classes has signally decreased; children under seventeen are much better off. Evidently bad liquor does not kill so many as we have been led to suppose. From the health standpoint, the lessening of deaths from alcohol and from accidents goes hand in hand with the decrease of alcoholic insanity and chronic alcoholism."

"I believe this report represents the truth as nearly as statistics and the first-hand observation of social workers can give it. I do not see how its conclusions can be impugned nor how any one can help rejoicing in the improvement which it registers."

A graphic view of Miss Stoddard's findings is given in the pictorial diagrams above. She takes for comparison seven "wet" years, from 1912 through 1918, and the two "dry" years, 1920 and 1921. Comparing the "dry" period with the "wet" period, it appears that—

arrests for drunkenness are less than one-half;
arrests for drunkenness in women are less than one-third;
commitments to the State Farm are one-quarter;
total prison population is less than one-half;
where before Prohibition 18% of the dependent children had drunken fathers and 3% drunken mothers, now 1% have drunken fathers, and there were no drunken mothers of dependent children in either 1920 or 1921;

school attendance has improved;
children are better fed and better clothed;
deaths from alcoholism more than cut in two;
great decrease in alcoholic patients in the hospitals;
the family man has largely dropped out from the drinkers' ranks;

great decrease in sex diseases;
alcoholic insanity cut in two;
almshouse population nearly cut in two.

The report contains in the neighborhood of forty tables of statistics, cast, for the most part, in the following form:

TABLE 3. Arrests for Drunkenness, Massachusetts.

Year ending Sept. 30	All Cities	Total in Mass.	Mass.
	Arrests	Arrests	Population
1912.....	87,588	98,651	
1913.....	94,445	104,936	
1914.....	98,515	108,185	
1915.....	96,866	106,146	3,693,100
1916.....	107,295	116,655	
1917.....	118,146	129,455	
1918.....	85,447	92,838	
1919.....	72,849	79,212	
1920.....	34,415	37,160	3,852,326
1921.....	54,252*	59,585*	
Average 7 license yrs. 1912-1918.	98,328	108,123	
Average 2 prohibition yrs. 1920-1921	44,333	48,372	
Decrease.....	55%	55%	

(Annual Statistics from reports of the Massachusetts Department of Corrections)

*Supplied by officials in advance of published reports, and subject to minor variations.

TABLE 6. Massachusetts Arrests by Classes.

Year Ending Sept. 30	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
	Offenses Against The Person	Offenses Against Property	Per 100,- 000 Pop.	Offenses Against Public Order	Total Arrests
1912.....	10,197	11,980		133,310	155,487
1913.....	11,052	13,157		142,415	166,624
1914.....	11,053	15,393		150,172	176,618
1915.....	11,106	15,942	431 ¹	151,962	179,010
1916.....	10,823	12,849		162,600	186,362
1917.....	11,088	15,258		182,770	209,116
1918.....	8,941	15,218		149,131	173,290
1919.....	8,924	16,786		134,682	160,592
1920.....	7,739	12,971		94,916	115,626
1921.....	9,546	16,267	418 ²	126,253	152,066
Av. 7 wet years 1912-18.	10,608	14,256		153,207	178,072
Av. 2 dry years 1920-21	8,642	14,619		110,584	133,846
Decrease.....	19%	*2%		27%	24%

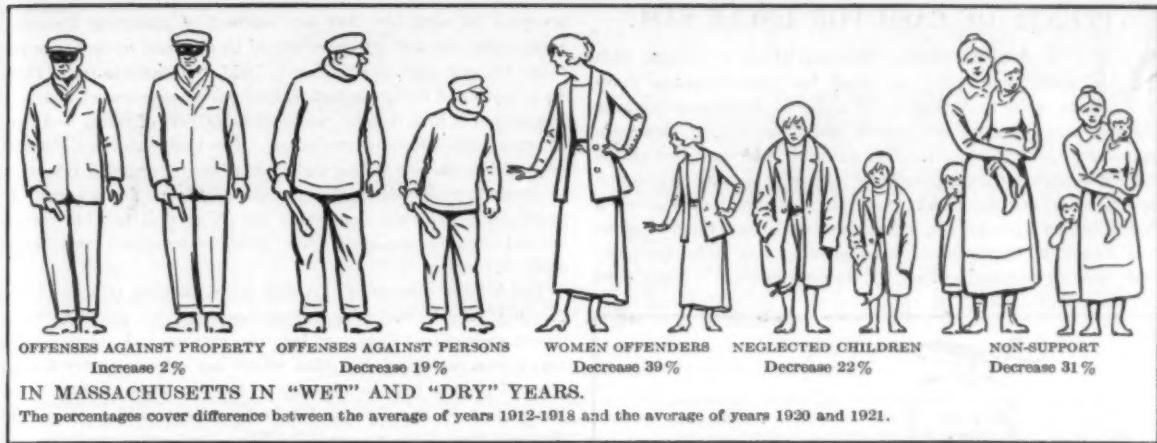
(Annual Statistics from Reports Police Commissioner of Boston)

*Gain in total but a decrease per 100,000 population.

¹Based on State Census for 1915.

²Based on 1921 population, estimate 3,885,836.

In connection with these tables the compiler calls attention to the fact that (a) during two of the so-called "wet" years (1918 and 1919) national restrictions on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors had begun, due to the war, and (b) the



population of Massachusetts has been steadily rising from 3,693,100 in 1915 to 3,852,326 in 1920.

Some of the significant tables may be summarized as follows:

Table No.	Character	Average 7 Years		Decrease
		Wet Years 1912-1918	Dry Years 1920-1921	
7 Arrests of Women	All causes	12,043	7,884	39%
	Drunkenness	7,273	2,251	69%
(Reports of State Department of Corrections)				
8 Prison Population	Total	5,830	2,819	52%
	Woman	732	291	60%
(Annual Statistics from Reports of Mass. Dept. of Corrections)				
11 Arrests of Youth in Boston	Under 10 yrs. of age	365	100	45%
	10-15	2,061	1,019	51%
	Drunkenness	663	436	34%
(From Reports Boston Police Commissioner)				
12 Offenses of Children in Boston	Neglected	206	88	57%
	Wayward	15	7	53%
	Delinquent	2,908	2,388	17%
(From Reports Boston Police Commissioner)				
14 Neglected Children before Mass. Lower Courts		1,005	786	22%
(From Reports Mass. Dept. of Corrections)				
15A Children committed to Institutions or placed on Probation		2,337	1,611	31%
(From Mass. Dept. of Corrections & Deputy Commissioner of Probation)				
18 Deaths from Alcoholism and Related Causes	Alcoholism	225	78	65%
	Non-Accidental			
	Homicides	107	93	13%
	Suicides	489	432	11%
(From Reports Vital Statistics of Massachusetts)				
22 Venereal Diseases		12,756	8,316	35%
(From Mass. State Board of Health, Division Communicable Diseases)				
23 Poor at State Almshouse	Supported during year	For 2 years (for 1920- only)	21-22	
	Inmates April 1st	1,031	371	64%
(From State Dept. Public Welfare & Dept. of Corrections)				
25 Poor at Boston Almshouses		457	282	38%
(From Reports Boston Institutions Registration Dept.)				

The very considerable change in conditions among poor people, which these figures tend to show, is further reflected in Miss Stoddard's report by the quoted conclusions of many social workers. "We find a marked decrease in the number of men made destitute by drink," says the Superintendent of the Merrimac Mission in a poorer section of the city. "Many men who were complete wrecks are coming in sober and clear in mind, healthier in body and clean in attire." From the Salvation Army Headquarters, in another closely populated section of Boston, they quote: "There has been a great change as a result of Prohibition. Previous to Prohibition a great majority of those applying for relief were found, on investigation, to have been brought to their needy condition through drink. Now among those who apply for help we find that

the majority have been brought to such a condition through sickness, lack of work and misfortune."

This statement is confirmed by the experience of the Boston Welfare Society (formerly Associated Charities) which, to quote from another table in the report, found that intemperance as a factor, in an average of 3,328 families cared for during the "wet" years 1917, 1918 and 1919, amounting to 686 cases, or 19.2%, decreased during the "dry" years 1920, 1921 and 1922 to an average of 106 families out of 3,393 cases, or 3%.

"Previous to the enactment of the national Prohibition law alcoholic drink was the chief cause of poverty of those who appealed to us for help. To-day there are barely 2% of this class in our calls for help," says the Superintendent of another South End (Hope) Mission. "The number of drunken men seen on the street is not a fraction of what we used to see when the saloons were doing a legitimate business." Says Albert J. Kennedy of the South End House:

"Conditions are infinitely better in our neighborhood than they were before Prohibition. Liquor is more easily obtainable than a year ago; there is more evident drunkenness on the street, showing that those who want liquor are able to obtain it in some form. The difference, however, is negligible compared to conditions before national Prohibition went into effect. Family life continues on an infinitely sounder basis. The majority of men who gave up drinking are not using substitutes, or if they do, it is in such slight degree as not to affect them. People very generally are glad to have the saloon discontinued. Not even those most desirous of drink ask for the return of the old type saloon. There is a pretty general feeling even among working men that the rum shop was an unmixed evil. There is absolutely no demand for a substitute for the saloon."

"From our twenty-five years' experience here in South End, we have had a chance to see what an influence the saloon has had on individuals and families," says Mr. Moore of Morgan Memorial. "We feel that the new régime, while it is not all that is desired, is heaven on earth compared with what the old conditions used to be." In conclusion they quote from a letter of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President-Emeritus of Harvard University, as follows:

"Evidence has accumulated on every hand that Prohibition has promoted public health, public happiness and industrial efficiency. This evidence comes from manufacturers, physicians, nurses of all sorts, school, factory, hospital and district, and from social workers of many races and religions laboring daily in a great variety of fields. This testimony also demonstrates beyond a doubt that Prohibition is actually sapping the terrible force of disease, poverty, crime and vice. These results are obtained in spite of the imperfect enforcement in some communities of the Eighteenth Amendment."

NEXT week we shall present an important article summarizing the arguments of the "wet" and "dry" candidates in the campaign now on, in their own words, with portraits. No one interested in this important question should miss it.

PLENTY OF CASH FOR UNCLE SAM

MANY HAVE BEEN WONDERING if Uncle Sam could borrow millions from his folks in peace times as easily as he could when the Yanks were going over the top, and Liberty Loan posters and Four-Minute Men were appealing to the war spirit. This question, which seemed all the harder to answer during months of after-war business depression and popular reaction from war-time psychology, was given a definite affirmative answer, when, a few weeks ago, the first after-war long-term Government bond offering was enthusiastically and heavily oversubscribed. "Oversubscribed!" The word



itself is reminiscent of the war-time drives, and proves to the press that peace has its patriotic lenders no less than war. The success of the new \$500,000,000 loan is hailed by a host of newspapers as, in the *Troy Record's* phrase, "an indication of the restoration of normal conditions in this country," as "evidence that we have passed the danger point and that the future, in spite of occasional flurries, should mark steady progress in finance and industry." This achievement, declares the *Cleveland Commercial*, "furnishes another evidence to the world of the limitless resources of the American people, and will aid in stabilizing the financial situation in this country." The *New York Evening World* hails it as an encouraging "index of public confidence" and "an earnest of industrial revival." To understand why this successful loan is epoch-making, we must realize that it is four years since the Government has put out a long-term bond issue. In Secretary Mellon's words, "during the course of the refunding operations which have been in progress the Treasury has issued from time to time Treasury certificates of indebtedness, Treasury notes and Treasury saving certificates, all relatively short-term."

The new bond issue is intended primarily to pay for the \$870,000,000 of Victory notes called for redemption in December and certain issues of Treasury certificates maturing at the same time. It was announced that only about \$500,000,000 would be

accepted in cash, but that any amount of maturing Treasury certificates and Victory notes would be received in exchange for these 4½ per cent. bonds due in 1952, but callable from 1947. As a matter of fact, the cash subscriptions aggregated nearly a billion and a half dollars, while \$150,000,000 of notes and certificates were offered in exchange. The cash subscriptions will be scaled down on a sliding scale, permitting the smaller investors to obtain a relatively larger portion of their subscriptions. It might be noted that the bonds are in general taxable except in the smaller amounts, the small subscriber here being again favored.

The instant success of this loan is "a striking tribute to the excellent credit which the Government enjoys," the *New York Times* remarks. "It can go into the market and get its bonds taken at a rate far below that which any other country has to pay. This is a tribute not only to the resources of the United States but to the skill and soundness with which its public finances have been managed." That "not only gratitude but admiration is due Secretary Mellon for the astute clever handling of the national debt," is the opinion of the Democratic *Brooklyn Eagle*. And the Republican view-point is enthusiastically voiced by the *New York Evening Mail*, when it interprets the oversubscription to mean "that the investing public of the United States have the fullest confidence in the men now managing the nation's affairs at Washington."

Since the precedent has been established by this issue, the *Newark News* assumes that the bonds to be issued for refunding the \$10,000,000,000 of maturing Government obligations during the next six years will be put out "on a thirty-year basis but callable at par at the Government's option." While the New Jersey paper shares the Treasury Department's confidence that these new issues will be well received, it can not help remarking:

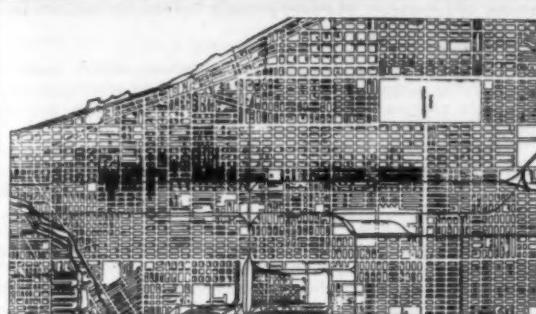
"As these refunding issues, one after another, are put out for long terms, there will be more popular insistence that the Government keep down its expenses and live within its means. Backed by the whole taxing power of the United States, these bonds are as solid as the nation's self, but taxes even now are burdensome, and there is bound to be more and more soundly based demand for an actually balanced budget and a reduction in outlay by the Government."

When we turn to the commercial and financial press, we find the *New York Journal of Commerce* declaring that the policy of refunding "should be carried forward as fast as the market conditions will allow."

"If wisely conducted, it may serve to mitigate the dangers of bank inflation, and otherwise to help in correcting a money market situation that has its own serious dangers. It would be unfortunate to go on enlarging the dangerous floating debt policy that was inaugurated during the unsound financing of the war. Other nations have adhered to it, but they are not in the same strong position that is occupied by the United States. The sooner they and we abandon it the better for all concerned. We are now fortunately taking a step in that direction."

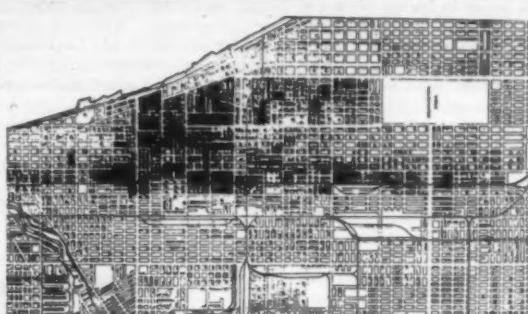
"Altho there are to be other government issues in the next few months, the Secretary of the Treasury is already seeing daylight on his refunding operations," comments *The Wall Street Journal*. Using recently published treasury figures, it points out that—

"Eighteen months ago he was confronted with a \$24,000,000 gross debt, of which over \$7,500,000,000 matured within two years. He has reduced the gross debt since then by \$1,200,000 and the early maturing debt by about \$4,000,000,000, through retirements or refunding. Retirements of certain certificates of indebtedness within the next few months will leave outstanding something like \$1,000,000,000, which will constitute a manageable floating debt and which may continue desirable with the income and profits tax payments as large as they are."



1910

TEN YEARS' GROWTH OF CHICAGO'S NEGRO DISTRICT.



1920

The district shown on the maps is that portion of Chicago which runs from 16th Street to 62nd Street and lies between the stockyards and the lake front. Chicago's negro population was 44,103 in 1910, and 109,594 in 1920. The increase during the decade was 65,491, or 148.5 per cent. The heavily shaded area shows the residences turned over to the negroes, while each of the black dots represents the outlying homes of 40 negroes. The great race riot of 1921 broke along the lake front where the negro district extends down to the water's edge.

THE LIGHT TURNED ON A RACE RIOT

CHICAGO HAS LIT "a searching light and turned it full on that dark and unilluminated question, the relations of the white and negro races in a great city. Chicago has done a big thing for the country, a thing which will steadily grow larger as we get the perspective of it." Such is the commendation of the Chicago *Post* on the report of that city's Commission on Race Relations. "Many American communities," says the Chicago *Daily News*, "face problems identical with those discussed by this body with candor, fairness, and wisdom." The report of the Commission, important and valuable for its findings and recommendations to the residents of every American city that has its race problem, has been issued in book form by the University of Chicago Press, entitled, "The Negro in Chicago." And the value of the findings of the Commission, based on studies of the great race riot which took place in Chicago in July, 1919, is equally appreciated by the press outside of that city. "For the first time the point of view of the negro of the twentieth century was sought," says the New York *Herald*. "If the public shares the conviction of the Commission," the New York *Times* adds, "we shall have gone a long way toward doing the right thing by the twelve million negroes of this country." And the editor of a negro paper, the *Chicago Defender*, remarks: "We do not believe that any one in advance of the issue of this report would have given any set of six or seven white men credit for possessing the courage and the insight to indict their own civilization for its injustice and evasions of responsibilities as these white men have done who served on the Commission."

The Chicago Commission on Race Relations was appointed by Frank O. Lowden, then Governor of Illinois, following the most destructive riot, in both lives and property, that has taken place since freedom came to the negroes of America. Thirty-eight were killed—15 of these were white and 23 negroes. Five hundred and thirty-seven were injured—178 white; 359 negroes. Over one thousand negroes were rendered homeless. The riot began down on the bathing-beach that is the nearest point to the lake from the densely populated negro district of Chicago. The feeling between the negroes and that portion of the white population who lived around the negro district had been growing in intensity. As the accompanying map shows, the negro residential section had greatly enlarged in the past decade, and most of this growth (over 65,000) came after the United States entered the war—the negroes being drawn to Chicago by the city's demand for labor and the big war-wage the manufacturing plants were paying.

On that Sunday afternoon in July, 1919, there were fights

between the white and colored bathers over the crossing of an imaginary line in the water that divided their recreation privileges. A negro boy, riding on a piece of timber, floated over this line. He was stoned and drowned. In the excitement that followed, the police made arrests only among the negroes. The officers refused, the negroes claimed, to arrest the white men pointed out as those who stoned the negro victim. Then the riot broke. It lasted with varying intensity for seven days, and extended down to "the loop"—Chicago's business district—for even there negroes were attacked by pursuing whites. The 38 deaths brought nine indictments and four convictions—and these mild prison sentences.

Governor Lowden, "appalled by the rioting and murders," appointed the Race Relations Commission—a "mixed committee composed of prominent men of both races." Among its members were Victor F. Lawson, owner of the Chicago *Daily News*, and Julius Rosenwald, head of the Sears-Roebuck company. The negro members were selected from the ablest of the colored population in the city. The Commission studied its problem for three years before its report was complete. The "gist of the opinion of the Commission" is thus given by the New York *Tribune*:

"There is no reason inherent in the mental, moral or physical make-up of the negro race which would prevent its attaining its full stature as a component part of the American commonwealth if certain environmental conditions that handicap it at present were to be removed. At the same time, there are no short-cuts to the solution of the problem of fitting Caucasian and Ethiopian into their proper relative places in our civilization. No laws and no restrictions will be effective in accomplishing what must be done by tolerance, patience, and forethought in a hard struggle against some of the most stubborn and unreasonable and selfish elements in human nature."

Our negro problem "is not of the negro's making," is the finding of the Commission. "No group in our population is less responsible for its existence. But every group is responsible for its continuance; and every citizen, regardless of color or racial origin, is in honor and conscience bound to seek and forward its solution." To quote further:

"Countless schemes have been proposed for solving or dismissing this problem, most of them impracticable or impossible. Of this class are such proposals as: (1) the deportation of 12,000,000 negroes to Africa; (2) the establishment of a separate negro state in the United States; (3) complete separation and segregation from the whites and the establishment of a caste system or peasant class; and (4) hope for a solution through the dying out of the negro race. The only effect of such proposals is to confuse thinking on the vital issues involved and to foster impatience and intolerance."

"The negro race must develop, as all races have developed,

from lower to higher planes of living; and must base its progress upon industry, efficiency, and moral character. Training along these lines and general opportunities for education are the fundamental needs. As the problem is national in its scope and gravity, the solution must be national. And the nation must make sure that the negro is educated for citizenship.

"It is of the first importance that old prejudices against the negroes, based upon their misfortunes and not on their faults, be supplanted with respect, encouragement, and cooperation, and with a recognition of their heroic struggles for self-improvement and of their worthy achievements as loyal American citizens."

The recommendations of the Commission are fifty-nine in number. They urge that the police and militia work out a detailed plan for joint action in the control of race riots; that the parks, bathing-beaches and public recreation places where there has been or is likely to be race friction, be properly policed. Often gross discrimination by white persons, the Commission claims, practically bars negroes out of the recreation centers near their own congested residential area. They recommend to negroes the promulgation of sound racial doctrines among the uneducated members of their group and the discouragement of propaganda and agitation. The establishment of social agencies is urged, to supply means and encouragement for leisure activities, and to undertake work among negro boys and girls along lines of prevention of vice and crime; also to provide institutional care for dependent negro children.

On the subject of sanitation the Commission recommends that all houses unfit for human habitation be razed. In areas of negro residence, the Commission found this matter shamefully neglected. They urge the discontinuance of the practise of property owners arbitrarily advancing rents merely because negroes become tenants. They urge that more schools be built where the negro population lives, and that the equipment and teaching force be at least equal to the average standard for the city. They recommend night schools and community centers, and that there be compulsory education, for it was found that many negro children who quit school at an early age, as in the case of similar white children, appear later as delinquents and criminals. They urge the authorities to rid the negro districts of the low vice resorts of the whites, whose prevalence in such areas is due to official toleration because of their location.

The attitude of employers and labor organizations toward negro workers is especially strest, and the Commission says:

"We have found that in struggles between capital and labor negro workers are in a position dangerous to themselves and to peaceful relations between the races, whether the issues involve their use by employers to undermine wage standards or break strikes, or efforts by organized labor to keep them out of certain trades while refusing to admit them to membership in the unions in such trades. We feel that unnecessary racial bitterness is provoked by such treatment of negro workers, that racial prejudice is played upon by both parties, and that through such practices injury comes, not alone to negroes, but to employers and labor organizations as well. We therefore recommend to employers that they deal with negroes as workmen on the same plane as white workers; and to labor unions that they admit negroes to full membership whenever they apply for it and possess the qualifications required of white workers. Negroes are not given an equal chance with whites to enter all positions for which they are qualified by efficiency and merit. We have found that they are denied equal opportunity with the white for promotion where they are employed. We point out as injustice and a cause of racial antagonism the practise of employers in hiring negroes as strike-breakers, and discharging them when the strike is settled to permit the return of former white employees. In times of industrial depression, employers should not reduce their forces in such manner that the hardships of unemployment are disproportionately severe on negro workers."

Centuries of negro slave-trading and of slavery, the Commission notes, have "stamped upon the relations of the two races a deep-seated prejudice that will require many years to erase." But the inquiries into racial sentiments which characterize the

opinions and behavior of white persons toward the negroes lead them to the following conclusions:

"That in seeking advice and information about negroes, white persons almost without exception fail to select for their informants negroes who are representative and can provide dependable information.

"That negroes as a group are often judged by the manners, conduct, and opinions of servants in families, or other negroes whose general standing and training do not qualify them to be spokesmen of the group.

"That the principal literature regarding negroes is based upon traditional opinions and does not always portray accurately the present status of the group.

"Most of the current beliefs concerning negroes are traditional, and were acquired during an earlier period when negroes were considerably less intelligent and responsible than now. Failure to change these opinions, in spite of the great progress of the negro group, increases misunderstandings and the difficulties of mutual adjustment.

"That the common disposition to regard all negroes as belonging to one homogeneous group is as great a mistake as to assume that all white persons are of the same class and kind.

"That much of the current literature and pseudo-scientific treatises concerning negroes are responsible for such prevailing misconceptions as: that negroes have inferior mentality; that negroes have inferior morality; that negroes are given to emotionalism; that negroes have an innate tendency to commit crimes, especially sex crimes.

"We believe that such deviations from recognized standards as have been apparent among negroes are due to circumstances of position rather than to distinct racial traits. We urge especially upon white persons to exert their efforts toward discrediting stories and standing beliefs concerning negroes which have no basis in fact but which constantly serve to keep alive a spirit of mutual fear, distrust, and opposition."

The Chicago *Defender*, the negro daily of that city, says that "this body, composed of trained, public-spirited men of both races, finds at the end of its task that there is no panacea or quick overnight remedy to a solution of all the various questions that go to make up what we call a race problem," and proceeds:

"But its members are convinced that if thinking men and women will study the facts and abandon the slavery to prejudices built up on myths and ignorance a long step will be taken toward mutual confidence and understanding. It ought to be a matter of encouragement to members of the race to find that when white men of high character and ability are compelled by circumstances to sit down with colored men of equal character and ability to study this question they come out of the baptism of fire as converts to our cause and point of view."

"These men," writes A. L. Jackson (colored), one of the staff of the *Defender*, "went after their job to study a situation and not to build a case to support existing prejudices. The colored members of the commission deserve great credit for 'selling' their case to the white members of the commission so thoroughly. In some respects it seems as tho the report was written by them and signed by the white members on the dotted line."

The negro press of the country all voice approval of the attitude of the Chicago Commission and find in it the first endorsement of a position long held by the leaders among the negroes. *The Whip*, another of the negro journals of Chicago, in an editorial, based on the Commission's report, entitled, "Fighting Vice," points out how in every city the refuse of white society in search for a location for its vices seeks out the section in which the negroes have been forced to live. "Our own churches are compelled to hold services with houses of prostitution and gambling within their shadow." "There is no tragedy," claims the Kansas City *Call* (Negro), "like that of—

"A negro standing at attention when the flag goes by, for in his heart are the tears of hope denied. America is cruel to its black citizens. It denies them an equal opportunity, yet demands an equal service. It denies them equal comfort, yet expects equal contentment. It denies them equal justice, yet requires respect for the law."

THE "BIG FOUR" DROPS THE BIG STICK

VIEWING IT as a monster of too hideous mien, the railroad brotherhoods abandon the idea of a nation-wide strike. "It is not possible to-day; the shopmen's strike proved that," was the declaration in Cleveland the other day of W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. It was the first public announcement that the "Big Four" of transportation unionism will no longer wield, even in threatening gesture, "the big stick which their unity gave to them." Continuing his "declaration of independence," as some of the newspapers term it, Mr. Lee said:

"This whole business, with all railroad labor unions on one side and all railroads on the other, with the Railroad Labor Board in between, got too big for one man or a few men to handle. It was loaded with dynamite for the country as well as for ourselves and the executives. No sane government would permit any faction or class to paralyze the transportation business of the country and thereby punish the innocent, who are always in the majority. The only way out was to separate."

"I feel that I am able to handle my organization to better advantage, to get more for my men and to work more effectively all around if the trainmen and conductors go it alone, so far as wages and working rules are concerned. The trainmen and conductors are going to handle their business hereafter in the different regional groups."

"That means the ringing down of the curtain on any nation-wide strike," states the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "There was certainty that this mass attack of the unions would be met by a terrible solidarity on the part of the public and the Government in the end. Outrages on the public by union labor were about to breed outrages against labor by the public. The situation was getting out of control." And a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives an interview with one of the country's prominent railroad officials, whom he leaves unnamed:

Bill Lee is a man of very high character, and when he gives his word about anything to the executives, it is trusted implicitly. But Lee also is one of the shrewdest and most wily politicians among the labor leaders in these United States, and the fact is that the trainmen and conductors have broken away from the others because Lee thinks they will have more to gain by it. And they probably will. What Lee has accomplished is a return to his old tactics of playing one brotherhood against another, with the object always of keeping the trainmen on top. In this art, it can not be denied, he is a master."

"Labor leaders," says that journal editorially, "now recognize they have been traveling a mistaken road." But *The Tribune* can not see "that this decision of the Big Four in the least obviates the need of legislation against the strike in essential industries. There are others no less vital than the railroads to the life and safety of the public—the coal industry, for example."

"Thus we have two 'big twos' instead of one 'Big Four'—the trainmen and the conductors associated, and the engineers, firemen and switchmen in the other group," asserts the Washington *Star*. A number of papers like the Baltimore *Sun* see "no sign of weakness" or that "the railroad brotherhoods will be less powerful," and urge the continuation of restrictive

labor-union legislation. The Dallas *News* holds that "rather than court the possibility of legislation which will make strikes on railroads illegal *per se*, the unions can well afford to obviate the probability of a general strike on rail lines." "Mr. Daugherty's injunction warned the unions," asserts the New York *Commercial*, and the Detroit *Free Press*, arguing that "Mr. Lee sees a light," claims:

"But every time the public is confronted with a situation in which organized labor threatens to exert greater power than the people would willingly entrust to their own Government, they are tempted to adopt desperate measures and they may do so unless some rule of reason penetrates the minds of the more assertive element in the ranks of organized labor."

This new attitude of the powerful railroad brotherhoods points out to the Baltimore *News* "a wide revision of the whole theory of labor unionism, not because the present theory is ethically wrong, but because it has been proved to be impracticable." To quote this Baltimore paper further:

"The high point in the concentration of union power has been reached and passed. It is time for a return. The old idea was that the greater the union, the more easily it could accomplish its ends. The wider the threat, the sooner it would be yielded to. In the estimation of the strongest unions of the country, that idea has been proved to be fallacious."

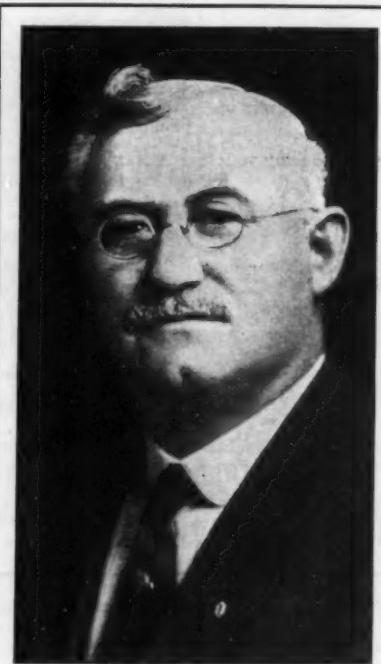
And to the Dallas *News* Mr. Lee's statement is "the most significant that has for some time come out of the welter of controversy and compromise surrounding the whole question of wages and working conditions on the railroads of the country," "because it looks like a renunciation at one stroke of both the one-big-union idea and of the principle of national agreements to include all railroads under a single-wage contract for a given craft."

"In strikes, as in wars, wholly new issues and new goals arise," claims the Manchester *Union*, "and the unexpected consequence may prove of more far-reaching and vital import than any of the original objectives." And as the influenced by the Coué doctrine that "we are growing better and better every day" the Cincinnati *Times-Star* sees good coming from the shadow of the railroad strike:

"The railroad crisis of last summer brought great inconvenience and loss to the country. But if, through it, we have escaped the greater inconvenience and greater loss of that general railroad strike which has been threatened, on and off, for the greater part of a decade, we have not fared so badly after all."

The New Majority, a radical labor paper of Chicago, former organ of the Farmer-Labor party, shows its disappointment in the Lee position:

"One expects the bosses, the enemies of the workers, to try to divide them and keep them from acting unitedly. But now comes W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and he smashes into such cooperation between the railroad unions as has been accomplished in the last few years, and says: 'No sane Government would permit any faction, or class, to paralyze the transportation business of the country and thereby punish the innocent.' A leader of a considerable number of the working-class is afraid the class he is a leader of may become effective in united action."



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"IT WAS LOADED WITH DYNAMITE."

W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Conductors, says that a nation-wide rail strike "was loaded with dynamite for the country as well as for ourselves and the executives," and "is not possible to-day."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

Most of those who oppose all change have theirs.—*Washington Post*.

A DRINK in time will save nine, if it's wood alcohol.—*Debs's Magazine*.

The glory that was Greece continues to be in the past tense.—*Indianapolis News*.

No doubt zero in depression is when a man feels like 30 marks.—*Cleveland Commercial*.

It appears that while the Allies are dividing the Turks are multiplying.—*New York Tribune*.

SELF-DETERMINATION is fine when mixed with equal parts of self-control.—*Wall Street Journal*.

IT will not be long before the coal peddler will be asking you: "One lump or two?"—*New York American*.

ONE slate we'd like to see scratched this fall is that which comes with a ton of coal.—*Washington Post*.

OUR idea of the eternal fitness of things is Hiram Johnson running on a prune platform.—*Ohio State Journal*.

THE operators and the miners are optimistic, which spells a hard winter for the consumers.—*Columbia Record*.

TROTZKY had decreed military training compulsory. A beautiful thing—the perfect freedom of Russia.—*St. Paul Dispatch*.

LET us be thankful that Adam, when he named the animals, was uninfluenced by the man who names Pullman cars.—*Fort Smith Times-Record*.

A NEW issue of stamps for the British West Indies shows Columbus holding a telescope 100 years before it was invented!—*Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

MAYBE those European nations expect to pay their war debt when they get through warring.—*Des Moines News*.

"INVISIBLE forces" are saving Europe, according to an American financier. To date, they have been invisible enough.—*Seattle Times*.

THAT 200 per cent. dividend that the Standard Oil Co. has just declared indicates that normality has returned to one concern at least.—*Columbia Dispatch*.

"DON'T marry a man who hasn't any sense of humor," the Rev. John M. Moore of Brooklyn advises girls. Well, that would solve the housing problem in time.—*New York World*.

IT seems strange that a man who dug himself into a subterranean palace while the battle of the Argonne was going on has the courage to marry a widow with five children.—*Cleveland Commercial*.

ONE of the clauses in the Irish constitution provides that representatives to the Dail Eirann from the universities shall be elected by the students. That ought to make it easy to get rid of an unpopular professor.—*Detroit Free Press*.

THE road to hell is paved with war inventions.—*Columbia Record*.

SOME folks think they have pep when they only have the pip.—*Debs's Magazine*.

THE bright side of the Near-East situation is the outside.—*Anaheim Plain Dealer*.

THE only nation the Turk has a lasting affection for is extermination.—*Baltimore Sun*.

WHEN a man makes his mark in Germany, he doesn't make much.—*New York Evening Mail*.

GOOD many Americans would cherish the ex-Kaiser's woodpile, anyway.—*Wall Street Journal*.

A MAN'S definition of a living wage depends on whether he is getting it or giving it.—*Associated Editors*.

THE Puritans had their little faults, but they didn't put on masks while lynching witches.—*Duluth Herald*.

RUSSIA wants trade relations like poor relations—everything coming in and nothing going out.—*Washington Post*.

ONE reason why Europe can't solve her problems alone is because she is too busy making new ones.—*Birmingham News*.

To a man up a tree it appears that the more peace conferences there are the more wars there are.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

SOME of those European countries could make up with each other if they weren't trying to make off with each other.—*Washington Post*.

SEEKERS after international solidarity seem to be up against the same problem as the scientists—they can't find the missing link.—*Manila Bulletin*

VILLA is to start a bank, altho he has had more experience in the collection than in the loan department.—*Dallas News*.

A SWEDISH inventor has patented a glass bottle that won't break. Now for some genius to invent a broken bottle that won't cut an automobile tire.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

BOOTLEGGERS everywhere will be interested to learn that the Hapsburg wines are up for sale. The Hohenzollern wine, it may be added, is already on the market.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*.

AFTER screaming themselves hoarse that we should reduce our Army and Navy to the vanishing-point, the pacifists are now demanding that a big Army and Navy be sent to fight the Turks.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter*.

HAVING blamed the United States for all of the trouble in Europe because this country did not come into the war soon enough, and because it did not go into the League of Nations, and also because it wants its money back, some people over there are now indicting this nation for diverting the gulf stream.—*Detroit Free Press*.



FOREIGN - COMMENT



LLOYD GEORGE: "Cheer up, John. Trust in me, and I'll get you across all right." —*The Passing Show* (London).



A FRENCH THRUST.
"Hissed! Even by the English!" —*Journal Amusant* (Paris).

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AMID BRICKBATS AND BQUQUETS.

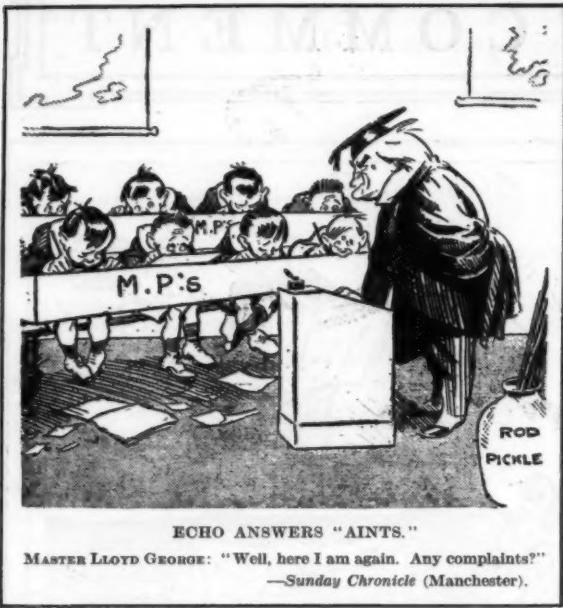
LLOYD GEORGE'S BACK TO THE WALL

LOYD GEORGE IS DOWN but not out, seems to be the verdict of neutral observers on the resignation of Britain's Premier, whose Coalition Government has been in power through the long stormy years since the war got under way. Some Conservative defenders of Mr. Lloyd George, such as the London *Daily Telegraph*, point out that the country is far less concerned with the discomfiture of individual politicians following on his withdrawal from office than with the blow to the national interests delivered by the rupture of the alliance between the two parties of the Coalition. Particularly impressive, as Mr. Lloyd George goes before the country in a general election, is the remark of this daily that those in the Conservative ranks who take the effect of this rupture lightly, "are mistakenly founding themselves upon the belief that the Prime Minister is a spent force in our public life." Coincident with the report of Mr. A. Bonar Law's acceptance of the Premiership at Mr. Lloyd George's suggestion to King George, we find a prediction in press dispatches from London that the next development in England's political machinery will be the Center Party idea, "as affording an opening for the Coalition in a new guise, for tho it is contended that England hates coalitions, it is said that she loves compromises." We are told also that England is "acutely susceptible to the fear of Bolshevism," and the natural inference of those who do not underestimate Lloyd George's political sense of strategy is that he will find this fear a good

one to play on. His fiercest opponents, it is generally noted, are the Die-Hard elements in the Unionist party, and the leader of the Peers of this faction, Lord Salisbury, in a public address bitterly rated the Lloyd George Government for its Irish, Egyptian, and Near Eastern policies. As to Bolshevism, he declared: "To say that the working classes of this country are Bolshevik is absurd." In an editorial entitled "The Twilight of Mr. Lloyd George" the London *Outlook* blames his decline on his handling of the Near East problem, saying:

"There comes an hour in the career of many successful men when some fatal flaw of character, hidden in the years of struggle, and perhaps hardly suspected in the day of prosperity, exposes itself suddenly before the world at a moment of sudden crisis. The damage may be patched up, the idol survive some time longer in the temple of fame, and the multitude still flock to see it. But the crack is there for all who choose to look. . . .

"The Near East crisis has exposed this fatal flaw in Mr. Lloyd George's character. We do not choose to mock the idol; it has done good service in the past, and it may again draw a reverent crowd, and speak in almost the old accent of authority and persuasion when the proper strings are pulled. But it is cracked beyond repair, and at the moment the crack is more noticeable than the trappings and the offerings and oblations round the shrine. The moral authority of the Government has collapsed through lack of principle and lack of intelligence. Statesmen can get along with principle even if they have no intelligence, and sometimes intelligence without principle wins substantial if transient success. But to conduct the world policy



of a great Empire with no principles, and no intelligence, leads to prompt and humiliating disaster. That is what Mr. Lloyd George has done in the Near East."

In defending the action of his Government at the Straits, where he claimed to be a peacemaker and not a war-monger, Mr. Lloyd George said in his speech at Manchester on October 14:

"I am told we were right in our object of keeping the Turk out of Europe, preventing a massacre at Constantinople and insuring the freedom of the Straits—all that was right, but we ought not to have used force. We ought to have argued with them, ought to have persuaded them. He is a gentleman who is very amenable to persuasion. Well now, do let us look at the facts.

"General Harington in his message attributed the fact that he had succeeded largely to the reinforcements we had sent him, and if you have any doubt about it, just you hark back to the speech he delivered to the Turks. General Harington was doubtful whether they were going to sign, and this was his last appeal. He told the Turks that conciliation had been carried to the utmost limit, and warned Ismet Pasha that Great Britain had on the spot a very large, powerful fleet, large numbers of airplanes and guns, and by no means a negligible force of infantry—in fact, that Great Britain would be a very awkward enemy, but a very valuable friend. That is the sort of thing the Turk understands, and I am not at all surprised at what followed. In the statement that made a very great impression . . .

"Suppose we had followed meekly behind France? The Kemalist forces would have been at Chanak. The next thing that would have happened they would have been crossing the Straits. Gallipoli was held by a very weak Senegalese battalion with orders not to fire on the Turks. Both sides of the Straits would have been in the hands of the Kemalists. Do you think you would have got them out?

"You would have gone to a peace conference and said, 'Will you please get away from Chanak and Gallipoli?' and Kemal would have said, 'No, we will guarantee the Straits for you.' Would any one have gone to drive them from their position afterward if they had not yielded before the conference?

"Of course not. You know what it cost before to attempt it. To hold it is a very different matter.

"Something would have happened in the Bosphorus. They would have been in Constantinople. General Harington warned us that there were 15,000 to 20,000 Turks, all of the most fanatical character, inside Constantinople, ready. You know what would have happened. Think of it. It is too horrible."

In violent contrast to the claims of Lloyd George appears a statement of Mr. Franklin-Bouillon, France's special Envoy at the recent Mudania Conference, which is said by some to be France's unofficial reply to the British Premier. To a gathering

of about one hundred newspaper men of fifteen nations, say Paris dispatches, the French delegate spoke at the French Foreign Office as follows:

"The truth is that every time force was used and the British troops were reinforced negotiations with Mustafa Kemal Pasha became increasingly more difficult.

"The peaceful efforts of France always intervened just in time to prevent open warfare and, had it not been for France, peace would not have been realized. In this connection, I wish to pay tribute to the consistent struggle the Turkish commander waged to maintain peaceful relations with the Allies. He accomplished this in the face of a victorious Army which was within but forty kilometers of their capital, Constantinople."

These Paris dispatches further relate that Mr. Franklin-Bouillon charged that the British General Staff at Constantinople had issued a false communiqué telling of the breakdown of the Mudania Conference because of the Turkish demand for immediate occupation of Thrace, as appears from his remark that:

"This was all the news that the world had of the Mudania Conference for forty-eight hours and, essentially, war existed during that period. When General Harington heard of this communiqué he was astonished and said that he had authorized no such communication. It was such things as these which we had to contend with in trying to make peace in the Near East.

"The breakdown of all forms of communication, including the wireless, left the Mudania Conference in suspense for nearly three days. Why this break occurred, I do not know; especially at a time when the danger was as great, if not greater, than in the fateful days of 1914. During this period 150,000 Turks, perfectly equipped and flushed with victory, were within a day or two's march of Constantinople, while 150,000 more, equally fresh and ready, were in the second line of defense. The arrival of the British reinforcements only served to make them more restless.

"In the face of this situation I succeeded in inducing Mustafa Kemal Pasha to withhold these troops until an armistice could be concluded. I hold General Harington in great esteem. He has been a courageous worker for peace, but the other officials would have acted more wisely if they knew more of the situation and of Turkish psychology."

Of Mustafa Kemal, Mr. Franklin-Bouillon said: "The world to-day owes its peace to an act of admirable abnegation and wisdom on the part of Mustafa Kemal who, when he was in a position to make war for the reconquest of those territories, which by every rightful claim belong to the Turkish people, wished instead to give the world peace."



HOURS OF OMEN IN INDIA

BRITAIN'S DETERMINATION to hold India, as indicated in a speech of Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, which was recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST for October 14th, has been subjected to so much misrepresentation in India that some Englishmen there are noting the variety of ominous signs and portents which it has conjured up. The sore point in the Prime Minister's speech, we are told, is his reference to the present reformed government of India as an experiment, and it is reported that Indians of all opinions, both Moderates and Extremists, have construed Mr. Lloyd George's utterances as meaning that, if the present reformed government does not prove satisfactory, popular representation will be abandoned and the old bureaucracy restored. A significant contribution to the medley of discussion in the Indian press is supplied by a private letter from India, a copy of which appears in the London *Times*. The writer of this letter is described as a well-informed Anglo-Indian, who is a prominent member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, and his warning to the English at home is that a "complete breakdown of the government of India and a series of civil wars" would be the inevitable consequence of any weakening of the Central Indian Government.

Of the charges against Mr. Lloyd George's speech he writes:

"I have read the speech very carefully, and I can not read this meaning into it, but it is a great pity. If such an interpretation were true, it would be in direct contradiction of all the assurances given both by the Viceroy and Members of Council in the two Representative Assemblies in India. These assurances follow very similar lines—namely, that the Indianization of all services is to take place as soon as it can be conveniently done, and that when the present period of the reformed Government is concluded, i. e., ten years, a very much more liberal measure of reform will be introduced.

"There is no doubt about these assurances. I have heard them myself on several occasions as a member of the Legislative Assembly, and any statement from a responsible member of Government which is likely to cast any doubt upon them tends to estrange the good-will of all parties in India.

"The main planks in the Moderate Party platform are:—

"(1) A further measure of reform so as to place India in a position equal to one of the great self-governing Dominions;

"(2) The Indianization of the services."

The trouble in India, according to this informant, is that very few members of even the Moderate party seem to realize what would happen if the Central Government is at all weakened, or if the army upon which it relies is withdrawn, and he goes on to remind us that—

"India is a country composed of many races and many religions, and their only bond of unity in politics at present is opposition to Great Britain. Once that bond of unity is withdrawn, the internal differences will at once begin to be felt—Mahomedan *versus* Hindu, Brahmin *versus* non-Brahmin—in the efforts of a large number of races, such as the Sikhs, the Mahrattas, the Pathans, and others, to obtain independent power for their own community. It will be like fifty Irelands in this great continent, and the result will be absolute chaos and anarchy.

"The great Indian chiefs are looking on and strengthening their forces, as the only thing that holds them at present is respect for the British rule. For a purely Indian Dominion Government they would have a profound contempt, and would have nothing whatsoever to do with it except to get out of it as much as possible, by force, if necessary.

"An example of what is actually going on may be seen in the Mahratta country. There was recently a great ceremony at Poona to commemorate the Mahratta soldiers who had fallen during the war. A large amount of money was collected for the memorial, part of which is a statue of Sivaji, the great Mahratta hero. In connection with this memorial a wide-spread league has been formed in the Mahratta country, the whole aim of which is to reconstitute the Mahratta Kingdom for the Mahratta people. The same spirit exists among many races in different parts of India, and you may well wonder how such a spirit is to be reconciled with an idea of a self-governing Dominion for the whole country. It is simply impossible."

FILIPINOIRE AT UNCLE SAM

HOMEBOUND FILIPINOS, returning from their independence mission to Washington, are stopping off long enough in Japan, say journals of that country, to vent indignation against the "insincerity and injustice of America." There is not a single steamer going from America to Hongkong, via Japan, we are told, that does not carry some Filipino passengers, and every one of them has something mean to say about Uncle Sam. But examination of such sympathetic Japanese reports about the Filipinos reveals the fact that these newspapers have a special Japanese interest in the independence of the Philippines, which must be kept in mind in reading their strictures. For instance, the Tokyo *Yorodzu* declares that the Japanese "can ill afford to look on this matter with an unconcerned air as we might look on a fire on the opposite bank of the river," and it explains:

"When America desires to attack Japan or China, she must make her naval base of operation at Manila. The ports on the Pacific slope of America are too far away to be used as such bases. Of Pearl Harbor of Hawaii it may also be said that distance disqualifies it as such a base. If, therefore, America wants to carry out the policy of aggression which has been always advocated by the Republicans against the East and the South Seas, she will have to make the Philippines her base. This is the reason why she finds it difficult to part with those islands."

In the Jones Act, it is recalled, America promised to grant the Philippines independence when the right moment arrived, and in the view of the *Yorodzu*, the Filipinos have "given practical evidence of their ability to govern themselves." Such being the case—

"They rightly concluded that they would be given the promised independence in 1922, which is the fifth year since the promulgation of the Jones Act. The first draft of the Jones Bill provided for independence five years after the promulgation of the act in 1916, but this bill was amended and the time-limit struck out. It was provided then that independence should be granted when the Filipinos had gained full qualifications for the privilege. Altho this amendment was made, the spirit of the original bill was not entirely ignored, and there was a tacit understanding that independence would be granted five years afterward. Whatever subterfuge may be used by Americans, the fact can not be denied that the Filipinos had no doubt that they would be granted independence this year."

In order to "postpone independence," it is asserted, America was confronted with the necessity of showing some reasons, and therefore she sent General Wood and Mr. Forbes, formerly Governor-General of the Philippines, to the Islands, to collect material that might be used to argue that the Philippines are "not sufficiently developed to deserve independence." On pretexts gained in this manner America tries to continue her possession, according to the *Yorodzu*, which goes on to say:

"Moreover, with a view to coerce the Filipinos into submission, she has appointed General Wood Governor-General. Recently Edwin Denby, the American Secretary of the Navy, speaking at the Cavite Naval Station, declared that it would be a long time before the Philippines were separated from American possession. America has the ambitious design to provide a naval base in the islands for the purpose of extending her influence in the East and the South Seas. The Navy Secretary's reference to the remote prospect of independence is clearly indicative of America's intention of retaining possession of the Islands forever. The poor Filipinos have become the slaves of the Americans after being freed from the tyrannical rule of Spain. America has been in possession of the Philippines for the past twenty-five years in spite of her fine professions of her advocacy of peace and justice, and has failed to act up to the promise she gave the Filipinos to grant them independence. America's deceptive policy toward the Filipinos exposes her to the censure of the world's public opinion, and we can not help feeling a profound sympathy with the Filipinos who express high indignation and great resentment at the American attitude. The Filipino has something of an inflexible spirit in him. The blood of the men whose names are prominently associated with the revolutionary

history of the Philippines runs in the veins of 10,000,000 Filipinos. The name of Aguinaldo stands high in the estimation of the world, but the same spirit that inspired him is possessed by many Filipino patriots. Manuel Quezon, president of the Upper House of the Philippines, is entitled to the same respect as Gandhi of India and De Valera of Ireland. Arrogant America holds these Filipinos in contempt and deceives them before the crowds of witnesses of the world. We do not believe that this attitude of America is calculated to bring her any good."

A cheerful contrast to such shrill complaint is found in the London *Times*, which devotes much space to a report of General Leonard Wood's services in the Philippines, first as head of the Special Mission, and then as Governor-General. This narrative of its Manila correspondent is described editorially as "an illuminating record of achievement" of which the signal features are "the rehabilitation of the currency, the cleansing of the judicial system, the advancement of science, and the general economic progress of the Islands." This famous London daily says further:

"In fact, General Wood the Governor has himself provided the best vindication of the report made by General Wood the Commissioner. For in his fearless statement of the case at the end of 1921 he had no hesitation in recommending that the time had not arrived for the grant of independent sovereignty to the Filipinos. It is true that an educated minority had made great headway during the twenty years since the beginning of the century. There were Filipinos who held worthy positions on the Bench, at the Bar, in commerce and in science. For their safety and for their prosperity, however, the people of the islands were entirely dependent on the protection of American troops and the backing of American capital, a fact which they freely recognized themselves. The educated Filipino owed his training to American schools. Without American aid he would be powerless to control the Moros and the wild tribes who inhabit the more remote islands of the archipelago, far less to insure his own security. Temperamentally, while professing the most passionate desire for the benefits of independence, he is both unwilling and incapable of shouldering its burdens. General Wood realized this, and to him are due the thanks not only of his own countrymen, but of the British people, for his emphatic assertion of the necessity for preserving the white man's power and the white man's prestige in the Pacific. Curiously enough, Japan and China have both seen fit to honor him. As a true friend of this country, as one who has done worthy service in time of war with our great Allies, and not least as the host of the Prince of Wales during his visit to Manila, General Wood has assuredly merited such recognition as the British Government can bestow."

According to *The Press Bulletin* of the Philippine Commission of Independence (Washington), the opponents of independence do not deny the existence of a stable government, and is this "eloquent proof that they admit it," and so the Filipinos now realize that "their independence is being denied them in spite of the fact that they conscientiously fulfilled the condition which was to have earned them their freedom."



A GERMAN CARTOON OFFENSIVE.

"In commemoration of American unselfishness, the Wall Street magnates will replace the present Statue of Liberty with one of gold."

- *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

AMERICA'S "BOOTY" FROM THE WAR

THE ONLY "BOOTY" America got in the war is the indebtedness of Europe, declare some Japanese newspapers, which believe that this is why America will never cancel the Allied debts, for, they recall, as a belligerent on the side of the Allies, America spent a great deal of money, gave up many lives, and at the end of hostilities "did not ask for any special reward." As a matter of fact, remarks the *Osaka Mainichi*, the cancellation of the Allied debts to America is a one-sided affair, for whereas the cancellation of Europe's debt to Britain by Britain means the cancellation of Britain's debts to America, America will gain nothing. France also will have her debts to Great Britain and America written off by reducing the German reparations, it is pointed out, but "no benefit is in store for America in this respect." This Japanese daily adds:

"It seems that the American people think that it is too brazen-faced for Europe to demand further charity work from them, while they have already rendered most generous charity service by demanding no reward whatsoever for their meritorious services in connection with the war.

"The majority of the American creditors to Europe are the leading business stars in America. Now the aspirations of these American business men have long been the transferring of the world's financial center from London to New York, or in other words, the possession of the world's commercial supremacy instead of Great Britain, which has hitherto been enjoying this for America, what with her enormous accumulation of gold and her great amount of credit to Europe, the opportunity is presenting itself for America to satisfy her ambition. The American people evidently fear that there is no knowing what would happen, should America, instead of availing herself of this wonderful opportunity, cancel the debts due from Europe or allow her accumulation of gold to flow out of the country by advancing funds to Europe recklessly. New York, which is fast gaining ground against London, might completely lose its power as the result of this blunder. Such appears to be the view of the American capitalists in general, so the prospect of the cancellation of debts by America or her participation in the European financial relief work is gloomy, especially when one considers the attitude of the present reactionary Republican Government, which represents the interests of the capitalist classes to a large extent."

Another important consideration, we read then, is the fact that America has sufficient economic power to act and exist independently of Europe. This daily reminds us of the wonderful natural resources of America, which are capable of limitless development, while to the south lies South America, which is also rich in resources. In the north lie Canada and Alaska, and beyond the Pacific America has open markets in China and Japan and therefore "it is not difficult to understand why America

does not go to the trouble of currying favor with Europe." We are reminded also that in explaining the reason for contracting debts with America Great Britain says it was for the purpose of aiding the various European countries with funds for the readjustment of their respective affairs. But the *Mainichi* goes on to say that—

"America does not believe this. It says that the motive of Great Britain was egoistic rather than altruistic. Realizing the advantage of settling the various accounts with dollars including those connected with the goods purchased in both Americas during the war, Great Britain borrowed the funds from America. It is believed by the American people that if Great Britain had settled the accounts in question all in pounds, the pound to-day would not be maintaining its present value and the British economic position would never be what it is to-day. It is therefore natural for the American people to feel exceedingly unpleasant when they find Great Britain trying to persuade America to cancel the debts, which were contracted for selfish purposes, under the high-sounding name of the mutual cancellation of debts among the Allies for the restoration of Europe. In certain quarters it is even declared that should Great Britain make such a brazen-faced proposal as this, the whole American nation would at once become anti-British. . . .

"When we take all these facts into consideration, we can easily understand the demand recently made of Great Britain by America regarding the conversion of her debts into public bonds and the payment of the debts in 25 years through the establishment of a sinking-fund system for the purpose, and also the possible effect of Balfour's proposal for the mutual writing off of war debts. In brief, Balfour's note to the Allies may be regarded as Great Britain's cry of distress, and we can not but think that so long as Great Britain continues her attitude of dependence upon America, the restoration of Europe will be an impossibility."

STINNES AS GERMANY'S DICTATOR

CONSECRATION AS POLITICAL DICTATOR of Germany is the aim of Hugo Stinnes, we are told by some French critics, who remind us that in commerce and industry he already occupies a position of dictatorship. Sup-



UNCLE SAM: "Millions have fallen in Europe, but it is I who scalp the world!"

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

porting him are the Pan-Germans who, it is charged, have as their chief objective the establishment of a political dictatorship in Germany, because only with such a weapon do they feel competent to resist the demands of the Entente. Master of iron, of steel, of coal, of shipping, and of countless newspapers, the political ambition of Mr. Stinnes appears as obvious as it is dangerous to a contributor in *Le Monde Nouveau* (Paris), who asks us to remember that when he visited London Mr. Stinnes proposed an international entente of trade and industry based on the economic reconstruction of Russia. This French informant tells us that the Stinnes plan stipulated that the first step toward Russian recovery was to provide the country with an adequate system of transportation. We read then:

"To this end Stinnes outlined the formation of an international shipping trust combined with a proposal to the German Government to obtain control of the railways of Central Europe. In other words, this would mean that all railway lines between Russia and the European nations should come under the direction of Germany's big business interests.

"The Stinnes combination, as he showed it, would be an association of Anglo-Saxon capital, making a bid to American industries and using the man-power and equipment of German industries. This association would get together with the Russian Soviet Government for economic purposes. But what Stinnes does not tell about his plans, tho he certainly has it in mind, is that such a project would end in placing the political authority of Russia in a position of dependence on the economic power of Germany. In very fact, it would be a cynical exploitation of the resources of Russia in true Prussian style. In such a game France could not think of sharing.

"The Germany of Hugo Stinnes is not the Germany that will cooperate toward the peace of the world. The Germany of Hugo Stinnes has been and remains the Germany which is guilty of the most terrible of wars. The Germany of Hugo Stinnes is the Germany of assassination, of tyranny, and of disloyalty. This Germany has killed and will continue to kill the emancipators of the German people, those new Germans who would have extirpated the Prussian madness from the German spirit and would have guided their nation to a mentality of peace."



AN ITALIAN JIBE AT UNCLE SAM.

"First, last, and all the time—business"

—*Numero* (Turin).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHAT THE NEXT CENTURY MAY SEE

IN A SUGGESTIVE INTERVIEW reported by Brewster S. Beach to *The Nation's Business* (Washington), Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the General Electric Company's scientific expert and one of the world's best known electric engineers, sketched some of the improvements that may be brought in future by proper and effective use of our present power resources—water-power, coal, oil and gas. Dr. Steinmetz does not reject such radical ideas as the possible transmission of power by radio, utilization of the sun's energy and of the atomic energy of radioactive substances, the achievement of "cold light" and unification of power distribution. Said Dr. Steinmetz:

"First, we must utilize our water-power resources to a greater extent, and we will so utilize them. Untold amounts of energy are going to waste in our streams, rivers and waterfalls. We must reduce this waste power and use all our hydro-electric endowment in order to save our diminishing supplies of fuel. Secondly, we must increase the efficiency of power production from coal, oil, gas, etc., by utilizing a higher percentage of its chemical energy, which we now waste, and turn this into productive power. The future holds great promises in this direction also."

"Under present-day methods of converting the chemical energy of coal over into electric energy, we obtain only 10 to 20 per cent. The remainder is thrown away as heat. We use enough coal in a year to equal in bulk the Great Wall of China. With the chemical energy represented by another year's production we could raise that great mass up into space for a distance of 200 miles. It is clear, therefore, what the perfection of methods that would result in the utilization of a greater percentage of the coal we burn would mean to industry.

"What is true of coal is true of oil and gas. Some day we shall come much nearer to obtaining 100 per cent efficiency from them. Altho we use only a small part of the possible water-power resources, what we do utilize, we use at high efficiency—about 70 to 80 per cent.

"Our third problem is one of applying energy more efficiently after we have produced it. We must, and we will, reduce the waste of power application so that less power can be made to do more work.

"It is interesting to note the promise held out by the use of mercury vapor in such a connection. By employing this vapor instead of steam in turbines, the turbines may yield from 40 to 60 per cent. more power with the same fuel consumption. After it is exhausted from the turbine, it still contains sufficient heat to generate steam in a steam-boiler and the steam so generated is available for driving a second turbine.

"Of course, one may well ask why there are not other sources of power which may be utilized in the future. The tides, the wind, the waves, for example. These are, of course, possibilities, but in a remote sense. The amount which can be economically developed is so small that it does not come into consideration in the general power problem. It would be useless to think of

artificial means of impounding the tides—the expense could never justify it. Volcanoes might be utilized, but the same principles hold here, and the volcanoes are few and scattered.

"There are, however, two vast sources of power available, each hundreds of times greater than we could ever use—solar energy and atomic energy. In solar energy we have as yet no practical clue as to how to utilize it. Of all the claims put forward in favor of the sun boiler, present investigations indicate them to be economically impracticable. I would not care to say that in a hundred years some means can not be found to utilize this great potential power, for it might be possible.

"There might be, however, another way of utilizing solar energy. Means may be found to develop plants of unprecedented rapid growth. These plants will store away a very large amount of energy in a short time—just as the tree does in seventy-five or a hundred years. They will yield up this energy as burning fuel. The result of this will be to make available tremendously increased quantities of fuel, to take the place of our present forms of fuel when the latter are exhausted. This is something which we may look forward to as within the realm of probability. It is one way in which we may be able to make use of this great solar energy. If it can ever be utilized, the arid regions of the United States alone would give about a hundred times as much solar energy as all the possible water-powers of the United States and all our present coal production combined.

"Now as to atomic energy. The underlying fact of the great store of atomic energy of radioactive substances is undeniable. An evolution, we understand dimly, is going on among these substances, carried through thousands of millions of years, whereby energy is being given off at an exceedingly slow rate.

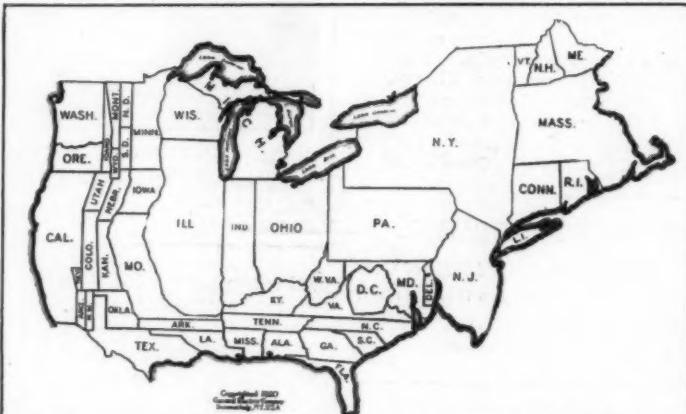
"Were we able to harness this energy, we should have a force beyond anything known before in terms of power. If we could extract, at will and whenever we pleased, the energy in a pound of radioactive substance we should derive therefrom as much energy as we could by burning about 1,500 tons of coal; and there would be as much expansive or explosive force in that pound as in 1,500 tons of dynamite.

"At present the most concentrated source of heat is obtained from the combustion of hydrogen with oxygen. Yet we are told that the same volume of radium emanations yields ten million times this amount.

"Intimately joined with the sources of power, the effective use of these sources, and the efficient application of power to human needs, is the problem of distributing it.

"A hundred years from now—yes, in a much shorter period than that—I can see the whole country using electric energy supplied to it by a network of interconnected generating stations like a railroad system. The problem which we will solve will be one of interlinking isolated sources to one another so that the widest possible economical distribution may be obtained.

"The obstacle to transmission is the resistance of the wire. Heat is generated by the resistance of the wire to the current passing through it, and as the heat of the wire increases, its resistance also increases. If we could evolve a method of keep-



PROPORTIONS THAT MAY BE REVERSED IN A FEW YEARS.

In this map the areas of the States are scaled according to the proportion of electricity-using population. It is interesting to speculate on how this map will change when the Western water-powers are put in use.

ing the wire cool—as cold, for example, as the temperature of liquid air—the resistance would be less than one-third and the transmission possibilities would be increased in proportion. Incidentally, this would of course mean a decrease in the size of the wire and hence, in the aggregate, an enormous saving in copper and other materials.

"It has not yet been necessary to solve the problem. We must first exhaust the possibilities of this network distribution system that I have described before we try to take up direct long distance transmission. When, and if, it becomes imperatively necessary to do it, it will be done.

"Means may, and perhaps will, be developed to send our energy broadcast by wireless, just as we now broadcast speech, and to pick up this energy anywhere.

"This will be dependent on our ability to prevent waste of the energy when not being used. At present, radio waves are absorbed in space as they travel outward from the generating source. They get weaker and weaker as they get farther and farther away. If we could generate powerful wireless waves just as we now generate powerful electric currents for wire distribution, and insure no appreciable waste of current until the switch is closed and the circuit completed, why should we not fill the air with this energy which would always be ready for instant use anywhere within the radius of the generating or energy broadcasting station?

"Electricity is always at our service at the end of a wire. The generating apparatus keeps on going, but the current is not used until the consumer closes the switch. The energy, however, is not wasted. Once we are able to work out a similar system for wireless we can have broadcasting stations constantly supplying energy for every need, ready to be picked up as occasion requires it."

If we will be able, some day, to transmit power by radio, can not we expect also to transmit vision? asked the interviewer.

"Possibly, but I hardly think so in a practical way. The transmission of sound and the transmission of vision differ so radically that they can not be judged by the same standards. No; a prediction of this to-day would be impracticable. I will not say, however, that it is impossible."

DANGERS OF BABY POWDER—Don't let your baby breathe the powder with which you dust him. A recent report of Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, on the effects of breathing zinc stearate powder shows that it may give rise to disease. Ever since this powder has begun to replace the long familiar talcum as a dusting powder in the nursery, says an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), there have been records of untoward results following accidental breathing of the dust by children, to whom the containers are usually readily accessible. He continues:

"In some cases broncho-pneumonia of a more or less fulminating type has ensued; in other infants an acute toxemia was the most conspicuous symptom; occasionally an initial partial asphyxia passes off without definite pulmonary involvement. Insufflation pneumonias produced with noninfective particles are well known in experimental pathology. Evidently the pneumonic lesions due to zinc stearate are analogous in origin. Talcum is probably capable of producing damage similar in type but lesser in degree; for whereas zinc stearate is tenacious, the physical properties of the talcum may permit easier expulsion of the foreign particles. At any rate, Heiman and Aschner rankly believe that the zinc stearate container, with its large perforations, as now prepared for the nursery is a distinct menace to the health of infants. Illuminating gas is a potential danger to grown-ups, but they have learned the way of safety without giving up the advantages of the toxic product."



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EMILE COUÉ.

Who arouses the derision of the doctors.

MEDICAL DERISION OF COUÉ

FROM NANCY, FRANCE, home of much unorthodox medical dogma in the past, comes Coué, who has been setting Britain afire with his curative formula, "Every day, and in every way, I get better and better," the mere repetition of which, like the "*Om mani padme om*" [O, the Jewel in the lotus, O] of the Thibetan, will ultimately affect the unconscious centers and bring about what it asserts. One can hardly call Coué a faith-healer. His cures, he asserts, are the result of the imagination, which he says is the most powerful influence about us. What the medical world thinks of it all may be gathered from a leading editorial in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), parts of which we quote below. "A purveyor of cloudy stuff" it calls the French healer, altho it appears to admit that he may cure those who are ill, "or who comport themselves as if they were ill." We read:

"The physician who has learned the phenomena of disease at the bedside, and the structural alterations caused by them in the laboratory, will read with his tongue in his cheek a series of small books which have recently reached this country dealing with M. Emile Coué of Nancy, and his method of 'curing' disease. If he reads otherwise, the physician may be compelled to make free use of his handkerchief, for tears of laughter and of pity are bound to flow.

"M. Coué, who is not a physician, but so far as we are informed, a former apothecary, has in later years devoted himself to hypnotism and suggestion. For the last ten years, as our Paris correspondent has said in several letters, Coué has been publishing his 'discovery' and preaching his doctrine in his native land, and during the past winter in England, where

he had much notoriety. He calls his little book, a pamphlet of less than a hundred small pages, 'Self-Mastery by Conscious Autosuggestion.' According to him, autosuggestion is like sin, an original endowment. We possess it at birth, and in it resides a marvelous and incalculable power. If we know how to practise it consciously, it is possible to avoid provoking in others bad autosuggestions; to provoke good ones instead, thus bringing physical health to the sick and moral health to the neurotic and erring, and to guide into the right path those whose tendency is to take the wrong one.

"He and his admirers and protagonists have published testimonials of cures of virtually all the ills to which the flesh is erroneously alleged to be heir, but which it unfortunately and frequently displays. He does it in a very simple way; that is, he doesn't do it at all; the patient does it. The patient tranquillizes himself, makes his mind as nearly blank as possible, and says articulately, preferably in a semidetached and dreamy sort of way, 'Every day in every way I grow better and better.' The second 'every' must be emphasized, and that the verbiage articulator does not get mixed in 'his love,' he is recommended to make use of an improvised rosary, that is, a string with twenty knots tied in it, and in this he must 'auto-suggest' every morning before rising, and every night on getting into bed. He is very insistent that there is no supernatural element in the cure. The imagination does it all.

"When M. Coué functions personally in the cure, the program is somewhat more elaborate. He tells his patients, in groups, that their organs are functioning properly, that the heart beats in a normal way, that the lungs, stomach, intestines, liver, bile duct, kidneys, and bladder are doing their duty, that they will sleep soundly, that their dreams will be pleasant, that troubles and worries will melt away, that they will awake to sing, not sigh, that there will be no more fears, no more thoughts of unkindness, and that shyness and self-consciousness will vanish.

"For M. Coué, the unconscious self is the grand director of all

our functions, and when the grand director nods, our functions go wrong. The will is its sinister motivator. The imagination turns the face of the unconscious self toward the East. Hence, train the imagination; never seek to reeducate the will. 'If you can persuade yourself that you can do a certain thing, provided it is possible, you will do it however difficult it may be.'

"These are M. Coué's laws: When the will and the imagination are antagonistic, the imagination always wins. In the conflict between the will and the imagination, the force of the imagination is in direct ratio to the square of the will. When the will and the imagination are in agreement, one is multiplied by the other. The imagination can be directed.

"M. Coué says that, such being facts, it would seem that nobody should be ill. One doesn't see why he should not be ill if he encounters pathogenic organisms under conditions favorable to their propagation, or if he habitually breaks the rules of hygiene, or if his ancestors have been niggardly or sinister in giving him a good and resistant constitution. 'Every illness, whatever it may be, can yield to autosuggestion.' Despite such assurance, the prudent physician will go on feeding arsenic and mercury to the pale spirochete and its depredations, quinin to the ubiquitous plasmodium and antitoxins to the terrifying bacillus of Loeffler.

"Meanwhile, purveyors of cloudy stuff, like M. Coué, cure many persons who are ill or who comport themselves as if they were ill, and for this we are, and shall continue to be, grateful. But to accept any of his 'laws' as established, or as consistent with the established principles of psychology, is quite impossible; such acceptance would conflict with common sense and with the facts of pathology, which are as firmly established as facts can be."

BIRDS STILL CHAMPION FLYERS—

The *Sampaio-Correia*, giant man-made sea-bird winging its way to Rio de Janeiro, has as competitor a true bird, the duck. A recent report received by F. C. Lincoln of the Biological Survey tells that a blue-wing teal, banded in Lake Scrugog in Canada, sixteen miles from Lake Ontario, was found in Trinidad two months and seven days later, having covered the 3,000 miles in that time. It covered a route similar to that taken by the *S-C*, says Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"It has been thought formerly that the ducks whose breeding place was in Canada made their winter home in our Southern States, while the ducks of Nebraska game regions were the ones which migrated to South America. The flight of this blue-wing teal, however, would seem to indicate that the Canadian waterfowl make a flight which outstrips that of our Western ducks. Altho the migration of birds has been studied for over thirty years, it was not until recently that individual bird flights have been accurately followed on an extensive scale by banding. But the champion long-distance migrant of the world is not the duck but the Arctic tern. Its winter and summer residences are a mere 11,000 miles apart. It breeds on the south coast of Greenland and on northern borders of North America as far north as it can find land on which to build its nest, and in winter wings its way across the two Americas to far beyond Cape Horn as far south as there is open water to furnish it food. The tern makes a round trip of 22,000 miles each year. Many North American birds take an annual trip to South America. Most of them follow a route which necessitates a flight of 500 to 700 miles across the Gulf of Mexico. A few, however, enter South America by way of Florida and the West Indies, while in the fall the golden plover flies over the ocean from Nova Scotia to South America, 2,400 miles."

The gray plover, a larger brother, ranges almost from pole to pole, breeding in the far north of America, Asia, and Eastern Europe and flying as far south in winter as Cape Colony, Ceylon, Australia, even Tasmania.

GAS-MASKS FOR RAILWAY TUNNELS

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POCKET CANISTER OR respirator which will largely alleviate the discomfort to which engine crews are subjected from the presence of sulfurous locomotive smoke when passing through railroad tunnels is announced by the U. S. Bureau of Mines in a recent press bulletin (Washington). The canisters, which fit conveniently into a coat-pocket, are filled with an absorbent mixture of activated charcoal and soda-lime, and contain filters of Turkish toweling. These small smoke respirators have had the hearty approval of the men who have used them, and retain their effectiveness for months. They may be cheaply made and are a great improvement over the sponge respirators and handkerchiefs and towels now used by engineers and firemen when passing through unventilated tunnels. The Bureau has also conducted tests to determine the efficacy of the army gas-masks for use on locomotives in railroad tunnels. We read:

"It was found that army gas-masks, having canisters filled with charcoal and soda-lime mixture and with a cotton-pad filter, gave good protection against the smoke and irritant gases. One constituent of smoke, carbon monoxide, which is poisonous but tasteless and odorless, penetrates these canisters; but experience has proven and analyses show that on moving trains the amount of carbon monoxide present was not enough to be dangerous.

"The extreme discomfort caused by breathing sulfurous locomotive smoke while a train is passing through a tunnel is familiar to any one who has ever been a passenger in a coach near the locomotive windows are not carefully closed. Bad as these conditions are for the coach passengers, they are almost intolerable in the engine cab. The temperatures in locomotive cabs while passing through tunnels have been found to range up to 162°F. Track-workers are subjected to great discomfort after trains have passed.

"Aside from the question of extreme discomfort, locomotive smoke may contain poisonous and asphyxiating constituents which have occasionally overcome, sometimes fatally, numbers of the crew of engines that have become stalled in poorly ventilated tunnels. A number of such cases are on record.

"In a tunnel the tunnel crown deflects the smoke from the stack upon and around the locomotive. Mixed with air and exhaust steam, the smoke enters the cab and surrounds the engineer and fireman with a hot, vitiated atmosphere. Slow, heavy freights going up-grade through long, unventilated tunnels cause the most discomfort, especially when two or more locomotives are used; and when trains become stalled the crews are in danger of being overcome.

"These tests represent one phase of the work carried on by the gas-mask laboratory of the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh, Pa. More recently, it has investigated the army type of mask for the purpose of determining whether or not that type could be so modified as to be of service in work about smelters, blast furnaces, or similar industrial operations, or possibly even about mines. This investigation has shown that the army type of mask, while affording protection against all the gases met in warfare, does not afford protection against all gases met in industrial life. More especially, it does not protect against carbon monoxide, the gas hazard in coal mines, at gas producers, etc., nor against such common industrial gases as illuminating gas, natural gas, ammonia, and the products of combustion found in burning buildings.

"For this reason, the bureau has sought to impress on the public the limitations of the army gas-mask and at the same time to develop special types of masks suitable for different industries or occupations, that will serve to protect the wearer



POCKET CANISTER IN USE.

from the gas hazards encountered in a particular field of work. The bureau has also done work on a 'universal' mask that would serve to protect the wearer against all of the gases in air commonly met. A light-weight form of this universal mask has been developed for the use of city firemen.

"Pocket canisters, or respirators, were used satisfactorily, especially during the war, in many departments of the Government where workers were occasionally and for short periods of time exposed to low concentrations of poisonous gases; a common service was that of an emergency respirator to enable persons to escape from buildings when poisonous gas had been accidentally liberated.

"The charcoal and soda-lime filled canister protects against certain acid gases and organic vapors. They should not be used in gasoline vapor; they afford no protection against ammonia, and none whatever against the carbon monoxide which may be found in products of combustion, and in producer gas, coal gas, water gas, and blast-furnace gas. The pocket canisters afford protection against the coarse smoke particles of locomotive smoke; but give very little protection against wood smoke, very fine dusts, and fumes or mists."

THE WORLD'S GATEWAY—New York is not only America's Gateway, but it is the World's Gateway. So says B. F. Creson, Jr., chief engineer of the Port of New York Authority, as quoted in *The Nautical Gazette* (New York). It goes on:

"From New York Harbor sail the vessels of no less than 200 steamship lines to all quarters of the globe. On an average, nearly thirty ships arrive every day and thirty ships clear every day.

"Nature gave the Port of New York many wonderful physical advantages not possessed by any other port, every part of the harbor being within a very few hours of the open sea, and the channel leading to the open sea is direct and deep and needs but little maintenance. The normal tidal variations are little more than four feet; Liverpool has twenty feet to contend with and London nearly as much. But this tidal movement in New York is sufficient to admit clean salt water to oxidize the contamination that is poured into the harbor waters, but it is not enough to create swift currents or to cause any ship to delay its sailings for a favorable tide. There is scarcely ever any harbor delay caused by ice, and not for years has any part of the harbor waters frozen across.

"The records of the Weather Bureau show that New York is singularly free from interference with its water traffic by fogs.



Photos from U. S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

ARMY GAS-MASK WORN IN A TUNNEL TEST.

It is no wonder that with these great natural advantages New York has reached its preeminence as a port, and great are its responsibilities toward the commerce of the world."

A STOMACH'S DIARY

THE FOLLOWING DIVERTING AND CLEVER PIECE of work presented in the pages of *The American Journal of Public Health* (Chicago) brings home certain facts, with which we are familiar, with a force that would be impossible in a plain statement. The outraged stomach of a flapper is describing the experience of a single day. Here it is:

"10:00 A. M.—Oh, dear! Another warm day. Wonder if I'll be abused as I was yesterday. If I am, I'm going to strike. Just disposed of a half-chewed breakfast. We ran for the train, which meant I was so jiggled about and so tired that it took me twice as long to do my work. Hope she gives me an hour or two of complete rest before anything more comes my way.

"10:30 A. M.—Two glasses of ice-water have just arrived. It will take all the energy I can pump up in the next hour just to warm me up to normal again.

"10:50 A. M.—Half-chewed brea'fast did not satisfy her and she has bought some peanuts and started again.

"12:00 M.—Peanuts have been drifting along steadily ever since. Think she has finished them, too.

"12:30 P. M.—Decided she wasn't very hungry, and instead of a good solid dinner sent me down a cold egg-nog heavy with chocolate. Could have managed it all right if it hadn't been so unnaturally cold, but that made it terribly difficult to deal with.

"1:10 P. M.—More ice-water.

"1:40 P. M.—Was mistaken about the peanuts; she found another handful in the bottom of her vanity bag, and now I am getting them again.

"2:05 P. M.—More ice-water.

"2:10 P. M.—She has been lifting some heavy books and as usual used my muscles, instead of her arm muscles. You see, she's never had any proper physical education—soft, flabby, slouchy sort. Tired me almost as much as a six-course dinner.

"3:20 P. M.—Furtive fellow has brought us a box of carmelis. Just heard her say, 'Oh, dear! I don't feel a bit well. The milk in that egg-nog must have been sour.'

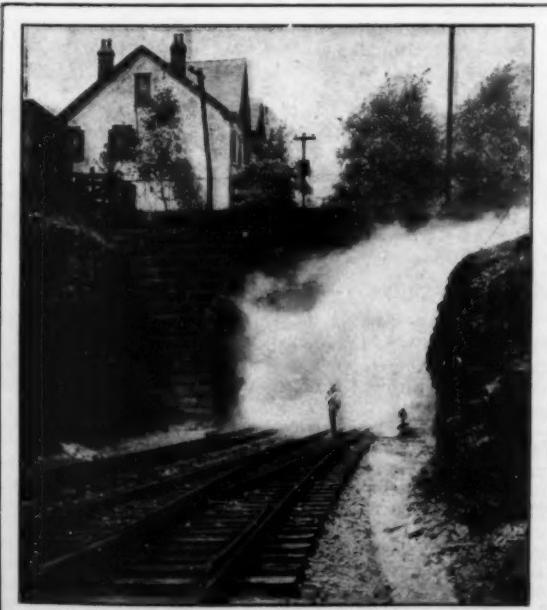
"6:20 P. M.—We played a set of tennis before dinner and here I am all tired out and a lot of work to do.

"6:50 P. M.—We were invited by a sissy sport with a belt on his coat to have a soda before going home. Had a lemon phosphate and then had to run for a car.

"7:00 P. M.—Fried 'taters, cucumbers, veal cutlets, catsup, cookies and canned blueberries. What do you know about that?

"7:45 P. M.—We are strolling down to the corner with a knock-kneed guy in a sport shirt and white pants for a pineapple walnut college ice.

"8:20 P. M.—Got home and found somebody had made some



AFTER A TRAIN PASSED.

The Schenley tunnel in Pittsburgh.

iced-tea. She drank two glasses. I tried hard to keep the tea and the college ice separated, but they mixed in spite of me. I go on strike.

"8:30 P. M.—I have sent back the college ice and the iced-tea.

"8:40 P. M.—Returned the blueberries.

"8:45 P. M.—And the peanuts.

"9:00 P. M.—The devil to pay—can't get the doctor.

"9:17 P. M.—Doctor found at the movies. Mother thinks it's a weak stomach she inherited from her father. Knock-knee suggests it's the beastly weather—the big boob!

"9:45 P. M.—Doctor says it is from a bilious temperament. Good-night!"

A SUGGESTION TO UNCLE HENRY

AMUSCLE SHOALS could be bought every eighteen days with the saving that would result, in the United States alone, by improving the carburetor of the Ford car. This statement, which is asserted to rest on accurate practical tests, is made in *The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* (New York) by George Granger Brown, of the University of Michigan's department of chemical engineering. In this article, which he entitles "Can We Afford the Ford?" the author's main point is that the average Ford touring car, driven under average conditions, gives not more than 17.5 miles per gallon. Compared with other cars it should give 24. One cause for this inefficiency is the present carbureting system, which can be so improved that the Ford will give 25 miles per gallon and operate as economically as more expensive cars. If this one improvement were applied to all the Ford cars in this country, we are assured, 400,000,000 gallons of gasoline would be saved annually. To quote from the article:

"Of the 11,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States about 5,000,000 are Fords. If each Ford covers annually 5,000 miles we have 25,000,000,000 Ford miles per year. At an average of about 17.5 miles per gallon this means a consumption of over 1,400,000,000 gallons of gasoline, more than one-fourth the total production of this country. Even a small saving in the fuel consumption of Ford cars alone is well worth the effort. Every general increase of 10 per cent. in the efficiency of Fords means more than 140,000,000 gallons of gasoline saved annually for future use, more than \$30,000,000 to help pay the income tax, or, if you have the sales point of view, 75,000 more Fords sold per year.

"Tests indicate that the above estimates based on a saving of 10 per cent. are very conservative—in fact at least 25 per cent. increased mileage should be expected by making the slight changes in equipment suggested.

"In making comparative tests on motor cars the utmost care must be taken to maintain all conditions, except those purposely varied, as constant as possible; otherwise the results are absolutely worthless. It is possible to obtain anywhere from 5 to 35 miles per gallon with the same standard-equipped Ford touring car, depending entirely upon the conditions under which the car is driven. In one case the car was driven through very heavy city traffic in cold weather by an 'experienced' but very inexpert driver; in the other case the car was driven by a very careful expert driver, at a constant speed of about 10 miles per hour on a level concrete highway, on a hot, humid day. The careless driver used a rich mixture, the careful driver drove a hot engine with a very lean mixture—so lean that [the engine] would backfire when an attempt was made to accelerate.

"For the present discussion it will be convenient to consider the over-all efficiency of a motor car as consisting of two factors, the efficiency of the power plant, and the drag of the chassis and body. The power plant efficiency is determined by the design of the engine and transmission, and the effectiveness and efficiency of the ignition and carbureting systems. The drag, or dead load, of the chassis and body is roughly a function of the car weight. In order to get the best possible results it is necessary that all of these factors receive the most careful attention. The high cost of fuel in Europe has forced European manufacturers to consider these factors, and they have brought forth a number of very light cars equipped with efficient power plants of 12 to 20 horse-power. These cars will run from 35 to 60 miles per gallon, depending upon conditions. Because of the low

price of gasoline in the United States our motor cars are not designed for maximum economy. We have light cars with inefficient power plants and some cars with efficient power plants handicapped by a 4,000- or 5,000-pound mass of dead weight.

"In order to make intelligent comparisons of the relative operating economy of different cars, the variable weight and different designs must be reduced to a constant common basis. This can be done in a very satisfactory manner.

"The wind resistance of all cars is practically the same. The rolling resistance, and particularly the force necessary for acceleration, is directly proportional to the weight of the car. The efficiency inherent in the power plant varies inversely as the displacement of the engine per unit of distance traveled.

"The reasonable mileage of a Ford touring car is given as 24.5 miles per gallon, yet the average obtained throughout the country is not more than 17.5. The latter, for example, would correspond to 12 miles per gallon for a Franklin, Essex, or a Dort. Franklin cars will average about 18 or 19 miles per gallon. It is just as easy to get 25 miles per gallon from a Ford as 19 miles from a Franklin, yet it is not done for the simple reason that the Ford car is not properly equipped for efficient operation. One cause of inefficiency is the standard carbureting system (low in first cost but expensive to operate), which can give satisfactory results only when the engine is running hot and when the adjustment is constantly changed by an expert to suit speed, throttle, and road conditions. Under these particular conditions, 22 to 24 miles per gallon can be obtained under steady driving. But the average driver is not expert, and he could not use the dash adjustment to the best advantage even if he would.

"An official economy test run on May 14, 1913, from Weehawken, N. J., to Newburgh, N. Y. (64.7 miles) resulted as follows:

Car	Weight	Gal. of Gasoline	Mi. per Gal.	Relative Fuel Consumption
Ford	1,614	3.33	19.3	206
Paige	2,500	4.056	15.9	162
Pathfinder	2,700	5.301	12.1	190
Briggs	2,460	4.324	14.9	175
Oakland	2,680	5.482	11.8	204
Mercer	2,540	5.000	12.9	196
American	3,800	7.503	8.57	197
Alco	4,630	8.726	7.38	188

Best Score—162 by Paige

Poorest Score—206 by Ford

On June 11, 1914, this same course was covered by a standard equipped Ford similar in every respect to the one used in the above tests, except that it was not in perfect condition, having been in general use for some time and not overhauled or specially prepared for a test in any way. After covering the distance to Newburgh, the car was brought back to Weehawken and equipped with an improved carburetor. No other changes or adjustments of any kind were made. The following day, June 12, 1914, the same Ford car was driven over the same course by the same driver with the following comparative results.

Weehawken to Newburgh, 64.7 miles.

Gal.	Mi. per Gal.	Relative Fuel Consumption
3.68	17.6	228
2.52	25.7	156
3.9	25.25	158

98 mi. on Long Island (August 1914)

"The car was then put through the shop and found to have a faulty timer. After the car had been put into first-class condition in every respect, 20 miles per gallon could be obtained with the standard carburetor and 29 miles per gallon with the improved carburetor.

"These results, which have been repeatedly checked in the last eight years, show a 45 per cent. increase in mileage, or a 30 per cent. decrease in fuel consumption, by simply supplying an improved carburetor to a standard Ford touring car, that the Ford car can be made to operate as efficiently as the more expensive cars by simply supplying a satisfactory carbureting system. They show that you can drive your Ford 7,250 miles on the same amount of gasoline you now use for 5,000, that Ford could buy a Muscle Shoals every 18 days with the savings made by improving the carbureting system on his cars which are wasting annually 400,000,000 gallons of gasoline—\$100,000,000; every week more than enough to adequately support the Chemical Warfare Service for a year! Can we afford it?"

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE BATTLE OF THE MUSIC-MAKERS

A ROLICKING HUMORIST, but at the same time shrewd, once said that classical music is "really a great deal better than it sounds." What would he say to-day of the "self-conscious, self-descriptive" music of our ultra-modernists, who care as little for harmony as for tune and set out to "express states of mind"? Perhaps he would defend the new radicalism. Perhaps he would call it sheer folly. But in any case the new radicalism is upon us. "Ultra-modernists have hitched their wagon to a star in their beloved Utopia, challenging the whole world with multicolored scores, revolutionary manuscripts and tonal palettes." Writing in *Arts and Decoration*, Leila Chevalier asks, "Is all this a necessary step in the evolution of art?" and tells us that—

"To-day, when tuneless compositions appear on the programs of the foremost orchestras, and in the abstruse dissonances of the ultra-moderns even the most strongly entrenched authorities discover art, one can not adjudicate the conflict, no matter how courageously prophecy may be made as to the ultimate destiny of the extremists in all the arts. There is reasonable evidence, however, to assure us that certain fashionable writers, whose vogue at present appears to be world-wide, will not long survive the transitional period through which music is now passing. The 'growing-pains' responsible for their unbridled utterances will subside and a more mature view, probably a sadder and wiser view of the field, will bring moderation. Somewhere between Debussy and Scriabine, but nearer the former, will lie the boundary between modernism and ultra-modernism, and beyond this but few will venture. The distinction usually drawn by musicians of all schools is between those compositions where there is a discernible melody and not too sudden or numerous changes of harmony, and the writings where the reverse occur. Practically all that may now be labeled as impressionistic and continually dissonant lies in the category of the ultra-modern, and it is highly probable that little of it will endure beside the masterpieces of previous times.

"The sensationalism wrought by the hardier spirits in tone-coloring and amazing shades of nuance has been second only to the unanticipated chord changes. 'I do not conceive of music in the way Beethoven did—as a mosaic of themes and motives,' confesses Leo Ornstein, who has found the world hostile and has ever been classed with Prokofieff. 'I try to express feelings rather than forms: impressions, mental states of consciousness.'"

In other words, "the ultraist believes it vastly more important that he write about his reactions on seeing a fire than about the fire itself," so—

"It becomes fairly obvious that the listener at a concert or opera, uneducated in the finer feelings of the ultraist, is obliged to exert his imagination to a greater degree than is necessitated in hearing music of a simple poetic style. To be sure, titles and preconceptions have been necessary in many of the old descriptive styles; but here, without the title to guide him, the average listener is lost. This battling with the imagination through a tuneless maze of inharmonies to discover what the composer had in mind requires patience. He is forced to speculate deeply;

to concentrate, in fact, upon the composer's personality. This advertises the latter and establishes him in the midst of his audience, for too long have the *writers* of music been ignored by the general public. Hearing a catchy waltz or a melodic lullaby produces a picture or a mood, and the audience is captured by it. The listener is content in his trance and gives not a thought to the tired fingers that penned the manuscript. New harmonies have obviated all this and trite objectivity has been supplanted by personified subjectivity."

Has ultra-modernism a future? A brief one, the contributor to *Arts and Decoration* thinks, as

"Public curiosity is already pretty well satisfied with morbid offerings, and it would appear the time has come for a settling down to more definite valuations. The estrays will, one by one, return to the fold; they may even stampede for cover, when the first evidences of fashionable ennui dawn upon them. Even the tolerant d'Indy would scarcely countenance the barbaric outrages of some of the younger Russians; and our overtrained imaginations can sense what the pronouncements of Saint-Saëns, Bordes and Magnard might be. The limit has been reached and the return of the prodigals may be expected before many seasons.

"Among the strange departures to come in composition, those of the past decade will stand out as the most daring and inconsequential. The folly of self-conscious, self-descriptive music will prove an embarrassment to be lived down by more sincere competitors who are to-day throwing their weight into the balance for the cause of real estheticism. Perchance by very contrast their names will ring the more clearly.

"From among those unaffected disciples of modern harmony at present contributing so voluminously to the musical literature of two continents, will undoubtedly rise many

names to be emblazoned in our halls of fame. A wealth of distinguished writing has come from a score of Americans, most of whom have sanely separated the wheat from the chaff of current effort. Encouragement of native talent is rapidly growing, and a spirit of eclecticism guarantees that progress will be made along broad lines. The present evidences of degeneration in musical form, in ideal and content, may be regarded as but a phase of the harmonic emancipation begun more than sixty years ago.

"We are constrained, therefore, to believe that the ultra-modern wave will subside more promptly than it has arisen, leaving its impress only where the lowest tide of modernism permits its yellow mark to be seen. And high up on the shore will lie the wreck of many a bold buccaneer."

Ultra-modernism is not in reality a world-wide movement, we are told, for—

"The Latins, with the exception of the French, who, after all are mainly Celtic, have not responded to the radical changes of harmony and rhythm to nearly the same degree as the Slavs, Teutons and Scandinavians. Neither Italy nor Spain figure as contributive factors, adhering to the familiar forms and preferring such moderate experimentists as Puccini or Granados. The spell of this school will never be shaken off by the people of these countries. American composers have made little of radicalism,



Illustrations, by courtesy of "Arts and Decoration."

THE ORIGINAL REBEL.
Claude Debussy, who first defied the
C-major scale.



"I DO NOT CONCEIVE OF MUSIC IN THE WAY BEETHOVEN DID."

Says Leo Ornstein, who tries to express feelings rather than forms.

preferring to retain melodic values and departing from the standards adopted in the free, romantic style of the late nineteenth century only where concession to modernism seemed absolutely necessary.

"McDowell alone seems to have established his mark as a true modernist, while the ultra class has yet to be heard from. Indeed, there is sufficient in the works of Carpenter, Cadman, Gilbert, Whithorne, and others to betray the far-reaching influence of foreign impressionists; but as yet ultraism has tempted few of the better-known American composers.

"The layman, who instinctively limits acceptability where his sense of melody and harmony feels at home, has thus far as an art patron exhibited less of love than curiosity for the new forms. Constantly recurring discords prove irritating to him and more than one ultra-modern composition on a program is likely to estrange him from subsequent concerts."

BABBITT UNABRIDGED—English as she is "spoke" by Americans—and by the hero of "Babbitt" in particular—so puzzles our British cousins that the English edition of the novel is provided with a glossary, much to the amusement of Mr. Heywood Broun, who tells us in the *New York World* that—

"Unfortunately the translator seems to have been far from expert, and we find: 'Where you get off—where you are making a mistake,' 'Roustabout—revolutionary,' 'Rambunctious—cankankerous.' For a climax in this comedy of errors we have saved, 'Flivver—cheap motor-car of delicate build.'

"In a good many instances we are surprised to find phrases which we had supposed to be international listed as Americanisms. We did not suppose that flivver stopt at the water's edge, and we are a little puzzled to find 'Frame-house—built of a wooden frame with horizontal wooden planking for walls.' Frame-house ought not to need a definition. A frame-house is—well, just a frame-house.

"Now and again the interpreter who has undertaken to transpose 'Babbitt' from American into English has permitted himself a few humorous flights not entirely compatible with the seriousness proper to a philologist. Thus, he writes in his glossary: 'Ice-cream soda—ice-cream in soda water with fruit flavoring, a ghastly hot-weather temperance drink.' We also suspect that he may be spoofing with his 'Queen—a respectable woman.' But possibly that is nothing but local pride.

The glossary is a little disturbing to any one with a leaning toward internationalism. Here is people who speak our language and whose civilization is supposedly similar to our own, and yet a number of the words and phrases which we

use in every-day conversation are so alien to them that they have to be explained and often explained wrong. One grows discouraged with plans for human brotherhood when he finds 'Doodads—thingummies' and realizes that not only are the English ignorant of our language, but that they also have one of their own.

"Consider too how great is the gap between these two friendly nations when it is necessary for the editor of the English 'Babbitt' to explain: 'Pullman-car—no smoking is allowed in sleeping- or parlor-cars, but at one end is a compartment labeled "Men" containing washing-basins, a wall seat and two chairs. Here smoking is permissible.'"

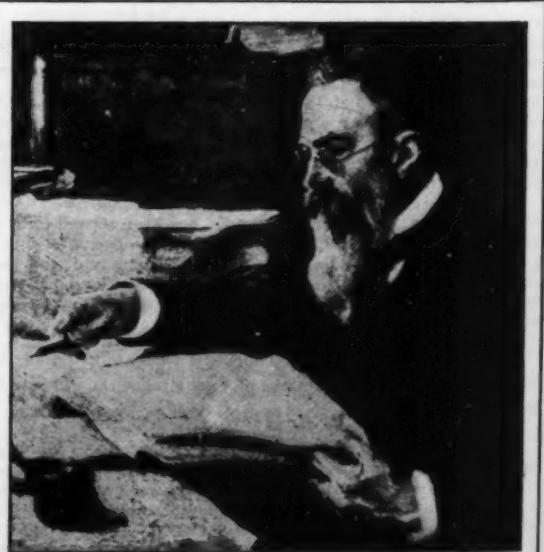
THE IMMORTAL EUGENE FIELD

DO NOT SPEAK OF HIM as one whose only livery was cap and bells," said Mr. Melville E. Stone when unveiling a monument to Eugene Field the other day in Lincoln Park, Chicago. "He was not a mere Merry Andrew. He was really very serious-minded. Prankish, I confess, yet something more. He was notably the poet of sympathy. He came to me at Glencoe, where I then lived, to give some readings for the benefit of a destitute woman. It was a free-will offering on his part, altho he did not know the beneficiary. He was

not well and the effort was a great one for him. It was his last public appearance." However, his lighter side is best remembered, and the Field revival, if we may so call it, brings up many a recollection of Field's prankishness. For example, we find in Caroline Tiecknor's new volume, "Glimpses of Authors" (Houghton Mifflin), a chapter on "Eugene Field's First Book." As she tells us,

"Eugene Field's little volume entitled 'Culture's Garland' was his first literary baby. He loved it, coddled it, discoursed about it, and dreamed dreams of its future. What mattered it that a few years later he came to deplore its faults, and sounded an emphatic note for its recall; he had already bestowed upon it first enthusiasm which never comes but once in the experience of any writer.

"In consequence of a suggestion from Edmund Clarence



RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF.

A mild radical modern, but not ultra-modern.



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HONORING EUGENE FIELD.

His monument, recently unveiled in Lincoln Park, Chicago, was paid for chiefly by school children.

Stedman, my father wrote to Field asking for a collection of his poems. Field replied, declining to discuss any poetic proposition, but calling attention to his sketches and short stories. Accompanying this letter was Field's diagram of the forty stories, executed in truly decorative form, consisting of four columns, penned in different colored inks."

Mr. Ticknor saw promise in a book of Field's humor, and the Chicagoan began to send copy. With the final batch came a caricature of himself as "the Chicago Dante," wearing a wreath of sausages about his head. Then, having learned of Stedman's interest in his work, Field suggested that Stedman be invited to write a preface for the book. Reading on—

"This suggestion struck Stedman as truly incongruous, and he declined in such decisive terms that the publisher was forced to soften the refusal considerably before imparting the substance to Field. The latter was keenly disappointed, and continued to refer to the matter in various amusing references to Stedman's point of view, which, however, concealed some little chagrin."

Quoth the "Chicago Dante":

"Mr. Stedman need not be ashamed to write a preface for me. I'd have him know that a biographical sketch of myself appeared last winter in A. T. Andreas & Co.'s Pictorial Chicago, vol. 3. It would have had my portrait, too, if I'd been willing to pay \$50 for the boon. If Mr. Stedman is smart he will make himself solid with the brain and brawn of the West. A lot of us young litterateurs will write the obituaries by-and-by. Or, if he prefers, I will write the preface and sign his name to it. . . . When you see Mr. Stedman, you can tell him (unless you think it would entirely crush him) that I have expunged him from the tablets of my memory."

Accompanying this letter was a drawing of a man standing beside a pile of books, with Bunker Hill in the background. Under the sketch was written: "Allegorical tableau representing Ticknor and Co. standing on the shore of the blue Atlantic pointing with pride to 'Culture's Garland,' saying, 'These are

our Jewels!'" To the right appears Bunker Hill covered with soft verdure; near its summit is the famous Tree of Liberty. This drawing was done in black, blue and green inks. But alas—

"It was evident soon after the publication of 'Culture's Garland' that the little book was not likely to prove a financial success; and the following communication voices the author's characteristic indifference to royalties. (The first page of this letter was written in red ink, the second in green and the third in blue.)

"In the prospect of reaping a golden harvest in the field of literature, I have bought a large supply of colored inks. I am now prepared to spread ophthalmia all over the continent."

Still, he could never forgive Stedman for refusing to write the preface. He "laid for" Stedman, and, after waiting long and patiently, had at last his revenge. Stedman, the abhorred, came to Chicago to lecture. As Miss Ticknor relates,

"Two weeks before Stedman's arrival, Field's column in the *Daily News* contained an impressive announcement of the lecture and its scholarly importance, closing with the words: 'Twenty years have elapsed, we understand, since Mr. Stedman last visited Chicago. He will find amazing changes, all in the nature of improvements. He will be delighted with the beauty of our city and with the appreciation, the intelligence, and the culture of our society. But what should and will please him most is the cordiality of that reception which Chicago will give him, and the enthusiasm with which she will entertain this charming prince of American letters, this eminent poet, this mighty good fellow!'

"This preliminary welcome was followed a few days later by an announcement that was eagerly copied by the New York papers, and which filled Mr. Stedman with a desire to be anywhere but in Chicago upon the coming 29th of April, 1891. The second notice was given with all the careful precision with which a veritable program of a public procession would have been issued, and after the statement that the 'Robert Browning Benevolent and Patriotical Association of Cook County' would give Stedman a complimentary banquet, an outline of the make-up of the procession was printed, stating that the parade which was to meet Stedman at the railway station would be as follows:

Twenty police officers afoot.
The grand marshal, horseback, accompanied by
ten male members of
The Twentieth Century Club on horseback.

Mr. Stedman in landau
drawn by four horses,
two black and two white.
The Twentieth Century
Club in carriages.

A brass band afoot.
The Robert Browning
Club in Frank Parme-
lee's 'buses.
The Homer Clubs afoot,
preceded by a fife-and-
drum corps and a Greek
philosopher attired in a
tunic.

Another brass band.
A beautiful young woman
playing the guitar, sym-
bolizing Apollo and his
lute, in a car drawn by
nine milk-white stallions,
impersonating the muses.
Two Hundred Chicago
poets afoot.
The Chicago Literary
Club in carriages.
A splendid gilded chariot
bearing Gunther's Shake-
speare autograph and
Mr. Ellsworth's first
printed book.

Another brass band.
Magnificent advertising
car of Armour and Co.,
illustrating the progress
of civilization.



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FIELD'S GRANDCHILDREN.

Little Miss Jean Field Foster and Master Robert Eugene Field see their grandfather's monument unveiled.

The Fishbladder Brigade and the Blue Island Avenue

Shelley Club.

The Fire Department.

Another brass band.

Citizens in carriages, afoot and horseback.

Advertising cars and wagons.

Field set forth the line of march as follows:

"It will be an extensive one, taking in the packing-houses and other notable points. At Mr. Armour's interesting professional establishment the process of slaughtering will be illustrated for the delectation of the honored guest, after which an appropriate poem will be read by Decatur Jones, President of the Lake View Elite Club. Then Mr. Armour will entertain a select few at a champagne luncheon in the scalding room."

"It was small wonder that Stedman dreaded the approach to Chicago, but as the train rolled into the station he was greatly relieved to find awaiting him only a quiet little group of friends, among whom he quickly recognized Eugene Field, 'his sardonic face agrin like a school-boy's.'"

Chicago's new monument to Field, so we read in the New York *Times*,

"represents a brooding angel hovering over two sleeping children, sprinkling the sand of dreams into their eyes. On the base are carved the first four lines of the 'Dutch Lullaby,' better known as 'Wynken, Blynken and Nod.' On the other side of the sleeping figures are the opening lines of 'The Sugar Plum Tree':

Have you ever heard of the sugar plum tree?
'Tis a marvel of great renown.
It blooms on the shore of the Lollipop Sea,
In the garden of Shut Eye Town.

THE STAGE IRISHMAN

BLEEDING SAWDUST FREELY from wounds old and new, the stage Irishman is experiencing a very nervous half-hour. The Irish dramatist Synge would have none of him, but shows us instead the "real black Irish type, with its streak of cruelty to man and beast." Shaw, another Irishman, has exposed the bogus Irishman of the theater by depicting *Larry Doyle* in "*John Bull's Other Island*"—a real Irishman who, as Shaw himself tells us, displays "the freedom from illusion, the power of facing facts, the nervous industry, the sharpened wits, the sensitive pride of an imaginative man who has fought his way up through social persecution and poverty." And now comes Mr. E. B. Osborn in the London *Morning Post* wondering how and why the stage myth of a "quaint, kindly, philanthropic, innocuous, humorous, high-spirited" Irishman ever originated. Charles Lever's novels, he reminds us, "are thronged with hard-drinking, hard-riding, hard-fighting Irishmen," who were anything but sentimentalists. Again to discount the imputation of sentimentality, he quotes a Dublin street ballad entitled, "The Night Before Larry Was Stretched"—i.e., hanged—an awful stanza of which describes the doings around the "trap case" (coffin) in Larry's cell:

The boys they came crowding in fast,
They drew all their stools round about him,
Six glasses round his trap case were placed,
He couldn't be well waked without 'em.
When one of us asked could he die
Without having duly repented?
Says Larry, 'That's all in my eye,
And was first by the clergy invented,
To get a fat bit for themselves...'

Rough times those were. Says Mr. Osborn,

"In such a society it is not surprising that bailiffs often had to lunch off their wrists, and that a West of Ireland gentleman, wishing to let his house, pointed out in the advertisement that there was not an attorney within twenty miles of the place in any direction. Those were the days of the great shillelagh battles, far more dangerous affairs than the cinema-fights between the factions of Mike Collins and De Valera, which only survive now in the word 'factionist'—a term applied to the dis-

gusting individual, loathed by all the political brotherhoods, who has the audacity to do his own thinking in politics.

"These people did their share of rollicking until the Famine of 1849 and the Encumbered Estates Act, which caused so many of the old landed gentry 'to be sold up by a dwarf in a garret,' put an end to it all. Whatever they may have been, they were not sentimentalists; they set little store by their own or other people's lives, had no roseate illusions, took all they could get out of life ruthlessly. The greater novelists, who have made full-length studies of Irish character, never imputed sentimentality to their types. Thackeray could easily have endowed the fair Fotheringay with the romantic charm and pathetic humor ('the smile and the tear in Erin's eye') of the stage Irishwoman. But he made her stupid, unemotional, grasping, with a keen eye for the main chance. When R. L. Stevenson gave us his portrait of Colonel Francis Burke, who belonged to the exiled Jacobite aristocracy of Ireland:

Men of a thousand wrongs,
War-dogs battered and grey,
Gnawing a naked bone;
Fighters in every clime,
In every cause but their own,

he might have depicted a brilliant and chivalrous warrior, a faithful and fantastical lover, such as we meet in so many Irish romances and costume-plays. He did nothing of the kind; he presented a commonplace creature, without any fine feelings whatsoever, who was just good enough to play the fiddle for tarry pirates and earn the by-name of 'Crowding Pat.'

False to Irish character, the stage Irishman, with his use of "such theater-bred phrases as 'top o' the morning' and 'broth o' a boy,'" is as false to Irish speech, declares Mr. Osborn, who suggests that playwrights and novelists read George A. Birmingham's "*Lighter Side of Irish Life*," for—

"This vivacious author rightly condemns the alleged Irish dialect of most novels and plays as 'a pain to us and a disgrace to the writers.' He shows that many peculiar turns of Anglo-Irish speech are really the result of thinking in one language and speaking in another. The fact that Gaelic—a beautiful tongue, if inadequate for modern purposes—was at one time the mother speech of three-fourths of the Irish people, has left marks on the idiom of English-speaking Irishmen which the educational authorities have hitherto failed to erase. For example, such a sentence as: 'I do be sowing potatoes in the field beyond' means: 'I sow them there regularly year after year,' the queer grammatical form of tense known as the consuetudinal present, which the Gaelic verb possesses and is lacking in English. The curious use of 'himself,' 'herself,' and 'myself' ('It's myself would be glad to earn the money') is also a direct translation of Gaelic idiom. Scores of similar instances could be given. The most curious of all is the result of the want of a word for 'afternoon' in Gaelic, those who spoke the language of 'Holy Croagh Patrick and Holy Hy' dividing the day into two parts only, morning and evening. When an English visitor to Ireland says 'good afternoon' to a native, he gives the latter a curious feeling of uneasy disgust and is at once set down as an Englishman errant, a displeasing type of stranger. Some words often heard in Ireland have nothing to do with Gaelic, but are pure inventions which may or may not be worthy of a wider currency. Of a pretty, alluring girl an Irishman will say: 'She puts the comether on the men,' the polysyllable being 'come hither' used as a noun. 'Gazebo,' meaning a tall, lean, gawky person (it can also be applied to buildings) is also an amusing addition to the resources of our language."

Yet the real mischief done by the stage Irishman lies not in the absurdity with which he misrepresents Irish speech and Irish temperament, but in the wicked genius he has for convincing Englishmen that the Emerald Isle is peopled by a race of "rollicking sentimentalists." Actually, thinks Mr. Osborn, the sham Irishman of fiction and the drama has been responsible for "the lack of common sense" in Great Britain's policy in regard to Ireland. By way of conclusion, he remarks,

"I hope this dissertation will cause the stage Irishman to shed a little more of his sawdust. When he and the stage Scotsman with the crumpled stick are destroyed, we can then set about killing the most dangerous of all these idols of the theater of unreality—the stage Englishman, which Englishmen have invented for purposes of self-flattery."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE NATION'S NEEDLESS MARTYRDOM

A SCHOOLBOY DIED under the wheels of a truck at the time that more than 25,000 of his comrades were parading in New York and Brooklyn, carrying banners with "Don't Get Hurt" and other safety slogans as part of New York's Safety Week campaign to reduce its annual toll of accidental deaths. Had the dead boy been educated to heed any of the simple warnings being broadcast by the Safety Institute of America, it is pointed out, he might not have been killed; but it was a comforting reflection to editorial observers that on this particular day his death was the only one, whereas on the corresponding day of the year before nine lost their lives through avoidable accident. So the campaign, we are told, is beginning to work. The need for it, not only in New York, but throughout the country, has evidence in the daily long roll of victims. The total number of accidental deaths in the United States in 1921 is estimated by the Safety Institute of America to be 80,000, of which 12,000 were automobile fatalities; while the total number of seriously injured is estimated to be 2,000,000. In New York during 1921 there were 3,483 accidental deaths, nearly one-third of them being children. Yet, points out the *New York Times*, "by taking thought, the employees of the United States Steel Corporation saved 30,000 lives in fifteen years. By taking thought, Detroit has reduced by nearly 50 per cent. the number of accidental deaths in one year; St. Louis has by taking thought lessened the number of accidental deaths of school children by 60 per cent., and Baltimore, by taking thought just for one 'safety week,' wholly eliminated during that week deaths from traffic accidents and railroad crossing accidents and deaths of school children."

The immediate goal of the New York Safety Week campaign was to save the ten lives that are lost daily through avoidable mishap. The campaign, we are told in press reports, was managed throughout by business men, headed by Arthur Williams, former Food Administrator for New York, and by Judge E. H. Gary's Committee of One Hundred. The four-minute men of war days were enlisted for the purpose, and more than 2,000 men speakers and 1,000 women speakers were assigned to speak in the schools, clubs, business organizations and motion-picture theaters. The most spectacular feature of the week was the children's parade, when Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp-Fire Girls and similar organizations carried banners bearing impressive pleas for greater watchfulness and care for the safeguarding of human life. All eyes were turned, we are told, on the division representing the 1,054 children who had been accidentally killed during the year, and on the fifty "white star" mothers, marching behind, who had lost that number of children. A memorial to the "martyred" children was dedicated in Central Park. Here are some of the striking warnings and urgent appeals for greater care carried by the marchers:

"A nut takes more chances than a squirrel."

"Don't be buffaloed into taking fool chances."

"Jay-walking is a short-cut to the hospital."
"An elephant lives a hundred years, but he's careful all the time."
"The A B C of safety is—always be careful."
"A cat can risk eight lives—a boy can't risk one."
"A rash minute—a human wreck."
"Better be alert than a cripple."
"A moment of caution or a month of pain."
"Better belated than mutilated."
"Don't dash in front of a trolley—it may hide an auto."
"A word to the wise—use your eyes."
"More headwork at crossings—less surgical work at hospitals."



Photos by Paul Thompson.

A DEATH TOLL THAT WAS NEEDLESS.

One of the eloquent pleas in New York's Safety Week campaign to prevent the needless sacrifice of twenty children a week, and to teach all children the habits of caution.

Just how important these warnings are is apparent from hospital experience and from a comparison furnished by the World War. In his experience, says Dr. Franklin D. Lawson in an interview with the *New York Times*, he found that about 95 per cent. of all accidents were due to a disregard of certain simple, fixt principles. Dr. Lawson is founder and President of the Society for the Prevention of Accidents, Inc., and he believes that the society will stop needless suffering, deaths and loss of property caused by accidents. Preventable accidents, he continues in the interview, "cause more misery and destruction today than anything else in the world," and, he goes on:

"In order to prove such an assertion it is only necessary to make some comparisons with the loss of life and maiming of individuals in the World War. In their nineteen months of fighting, 50,300 men of the United States forces were killed and 206,000 injured; here in this country, during the same period, 126,000 persons were killed and more than 2,000,000 were injured by accidents. In addition, fires in the United States last year resulted in the loss of property valued at \$485,000,000. Investigation showed that 80 per cent. of these fires resulted from carelessness and should have been prevented by the exercise of a little forethought and caution."

"In the last five years 52,185 persons have been killed

and a much larger number injured in automobile accidents alone.

"Think, then, of the unnecessary anguish, lives lost, property destroyed, time wasted and billions of dollars involved in the insurance companies as a result of accidents that might have been prevented. It is for this reason that I say an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure."

"None of us is immune from accidents, and without caution we do not know when or how we may become victims of them."



SOME OF THOSE WHO PAID THE PRICE.

"White Star" mothers of children who died from preventable accident are here seen at the dedication of a memorial to the thousand victims killed during the year.

"Warnings, signals, rules, laws, etc., for safety amount to nothing unless observed and obeyed. The S. P. A. will interest its members in the importance of these things and of using intelligent care and caution at all times. The society will insist upon the enforcement of all laws intended for public safety, and the effective and impartial punishment of all evaders and breakers of such laws. It will also reward acts of bravery in the saving of life and in extraordinary, timely prevention of great disaster, and will help in the amelioration of suffering resulting from accidents."

Children are the chief targets of preventable accidents, points out Judge E. H. Gary in an address to the New York Merchants' Association, which is published and commented on in the New York papers. He goes on:

"Within our recollection at least, the number of deaths in battle have been very small as compared with the number resulting from accidents. Carelessness, a mistake, thoughtlessness, false bravery, neglect, all these are more or less responsible. We need to bear in mind the well-organized and universally admired adage that 'an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' We contribute to hospitals, ambulances and the like for the care of the injured, as we ought. Obviously, for the same reasons it is right and wise and is a better investment to contribute toward the prevention of injury."

"The permanent and successful continuation of the present safety movement is assured, for the women are also enthusiastically supporting it. Whenever and wherever there is present a meritorious cause, especially if it affects humanity, the women may be depended upon intelligently and persistently to enlist their services. The men must not be outdone. In the highest spirit of devotion to human welfare and loyalty to country, we shall not be lacking in enthusiasm and generosity in giving our time and money consistently and continually until we see that the maximum of safety and the minimum of preventable accidents have been reached."

In short, remarks the *New York Tribune*, "the entire matter is one of common sense. The burden of the 'Safety Week' campaign is to avoid unnecessary risks. The slogan 'Don't Get Hurt' is merely another version of 'Use Your Head.' And yet few persons do this when they cross a street."

EPISCOPALIAN ENDORSEMENT OF FAITH-HEALING

FAITH will not cure an abscess, says medical opinion; but it certainly assists medical science in the treatment of disease, answers the Episcopal Church, which at its forty-seventh triennial convention at Portland, Ore., recently concluded, adopted a resolution reaffirming its faith in the power of prayer, and providing for the appointment of a commission to give further study to the subject. No quarrel is had with doctors, for the services of medical science as a "handmaiden of God and the Church" are expressly acknowledged, and deference is shown to the medical profession by the provision that of the six laymen to be appointed on the commission three shall be physicians. However, it is more than hinted in an Episcopal organ that the Episcopal Church is taking up faith-healing in order to stay desertion from its ranks into the fold of the Christian Scientists, a sort of rivalry, says the *New York Times*, which "would be really too humiliating for an organization so ancient and venerable."

Long a matter of controversy in theological and medical history, the question of healing by faith was brought to a head in this country several years ago by the ministrations of James Moore Hickson,

an Anglican layman, who was reported to have effected many cures by prayer and the laying on of hands. In New York, where he attracted much attention, he received the unqualified support of Bishop William T. Manning, then rector of historic Trinity Church. For the last three years the Joint Commission to Consider the Fuller Recognition of the Ministry of Healing—headed by Bishop Boyd Vincent, of Michigan—has been engaged in an investigation of the subject. Led to a favorable conclusion, the commission states in its report to the General Convention that it "confidently reaffirms that God has infinite blessings of power in store for those who seek them by prayer, communion and active trust; . . . that the restoration of harmony of man's mind and will with the divine will often brings with it the restoration of the body; that the full power of the Church's corporate intercession in this connection has been too little realized; and that confidence in the efficacy of prayer for restoration of health has not been sufficiently encouraged." The Church is advised to "act more confidently and constantly in her faith in the power of prayer":

"But with this strong faith in the contributory power of prayer, the Church must not lose sight of the other truth that medical science is the handmaid of God and the Church in this matter, and should be fully recognized as the normal means appointed by God for the care and healing of the body. . . . Experience as well as reason shows that the best results are to be expected where there is cordial cooperation of pastor and doctor, with the patient's perfect faith in the value of the ministrations of both."

"Special 'gifts' of healing must be recognized, too. There can be no question of the mysterious influence of one unique personality upon another personality, and often for good in the case of the sick. How far such 'gifts' correspond to-day to those recognized in Holy Scripture and what the nature of their power is, whether spiritual, or psychic, or physical, or all three, is very uncertain. But in these days, when science is revealing such mysteries in the mutual actions of the human mind and body, it seems the part of wisdom in the Church not to commit herself hastily and officially to any opinion or form of these phenomena. But she has the right to say to any of her own clergy or laity who

believe that they possess such powers of healing that they should prepare themselves by care and prayer, and even medical study, for their proper and safe exercise; and this only with the approval of their Bishop and in sympathetic conference with qualified Christian physicians."

In view of the request of the Lambeth Conference of 1920 to the Archbishop of Canterbury to appoint a committee to make a similar study, the commission recommended that no formal action on its report be taken at this time. It was feared by a few in and out of the Episcopal Church that the report might lead to a split, but dispatches have it that the members of the two houses of the Convention were of one mind in adopting a resolution recognizing faith-healing as a part of the "many-sided enterprise of prayer" and urging that further study be given to the subject.

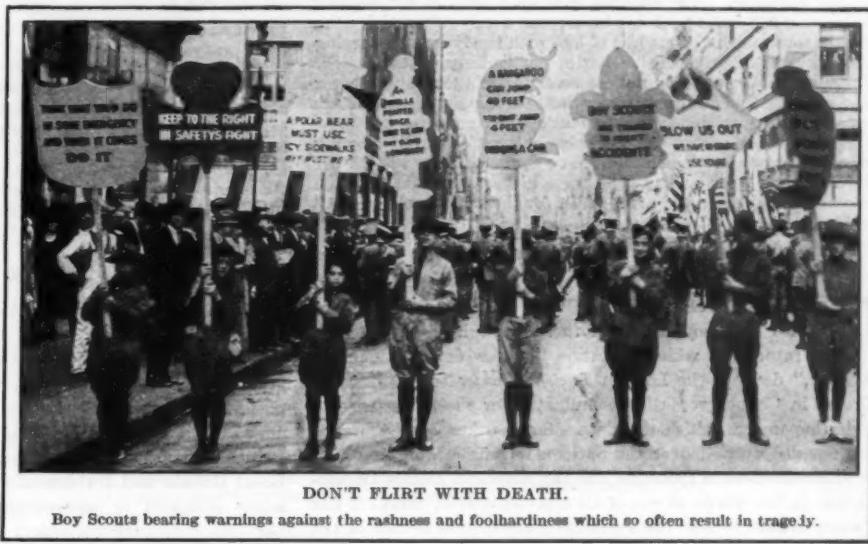
But if the Church invades the sphere of the neurologist, it will get little support from the medical profession, believes Dr. David Orr Edson, a widely known nerve specialist of New York, who is said to have made a study of faith-healing. "It is true," the New York *Tribune* quotes him as saying, "that the sick

are sometimes improved for the moment, but they are not healed. A man may be made more Spartan in his endurance. He may be stimulated mentally. He may even live longer as a result of it, but he is not really healed. And while faith-healing may have its uses, it does not compare with what doctors can do and are doing physiologically and psychologically every day. . . . As things are now, medical men would look no more kindly on the entrance of the clergy into the field of healing than if the day laborer invaded it." Of the harm done by spiritual healers, writes Dr. Edward S. Cowles in *The Churchman* (Episcopal), "there is plenty of it." Dr. Cowles, who is also a well-known New York nerve specialist, cites the case of a man suffering with an abscess who had been told by a lay healer that he was possessed of a devil. The lay healer failed to effect any benefit, and when the sufferer finally went to Dr. Cowles, examination showed that the abscess "was disturbing his thyroid gland and rendering him more and more nervous and unstrung. The abscess removed, the devil went, leaving the patient happy and contented in his peace with God." Dr. Cowles would welcome the cooperation of the clergyman and the doctor in the treatment of nervous diseases, but of the lay healer he asks:

"How does this man, with training in neither medicine nor theology, gain a monopoly of the ear of God? The answer is that he doesn't. Ministers all over the world have the same access to God as this individual, and any 'cure' that he makes by playing upon mob psychology can be made a thousand times more effectively by scientific medical procedure. For more than fifteen years I have treated nervous fear, nervous prostration, digestive disorders, and paralysis resulting from mental conflicts, mental worry, etc. I could pick out innumerable cases which would appear to the layman as miracles, but which to us, who understand them, are but daily occurrences. Any one of these cases would be heralded by a 'healer' as a marvelous cure of a baffling and terrible disease. Medical men make nothing of them."

"It would be an almost irreparable calamity if the Episcopal Church should be stampeded into indorsing, without reservation,

work like Mr. Hickson's, merely to prevent defections to Christian Science," says *The Churchman* editorially. It believes that it is "better far to lose thousands of communicants to Mrs. Eddy's church than to assume the liability of Mrs. Eddy's medical and religious heresies. The Episcopal Church can afford to wait for fuller knowledge of psychotherapy, the new psychology, the new medicine, but it can not afford to indorse medical and religious quackery. It must not by ill-considered and premature action, as regards the ministry of healing, place itself in ignorant hostility to medical science."



Boy Scouts bearing warnings against the rashness and foolhardiness which so often result in tragedy.

DON'T FLIRT WITH DEATH.

added in a tone of candid apology, 'Nae doot it is a gran' set-off to conversation.'

"A number of kings would have made fitting subjects for the efforts of this committee; for example, James I of England. It may be remembered that, in this particular case, history records that Lord Herbert of Cherbury tried to explain away his bad habit by saying, 'My master has such a kind heart, he can never bring himself to punish offenders; so he commits the chastisement of them to heaven.'

"Singularly enough, this very King's grandson, Charles II, had strong views on this matter, and issued a proclamation against swearing. It is recorded how the Count de Grammont, on leaving for Paris with his bride, was sorely afflicted by the ill-turn some one had done him of late with the King, by charging him with an offense which Charles particularly detested. Sir Christopher Wren posted notices on St. Paul's that any laborer who swore should be immediately dismissed, and the contractors were held responsible for the conduct of their men.

"So, it will be seen, the Veronese committee is not starting on a new crusade. When they have converted the odd 25 per cent. of their own citizens who have hitherto refused to listen to reason, they may find a wide field for their efforts elsewhere."

DOUBT IN ZION

THE DEATH-KNELL OF POLITICAL ZIONISM has been sounded, and there is no hope in the near future of making Palestine "as Jewish as England is English," declares the London *Jewish World* after reading the Orders in Council recently promulgated for the governance of Palestine under British mandate. Some other Zionist organs are equally worried over the outlook for the establishing of a Jewish homeland in Palestine, tho the American Zionist Organization, in the words of one of its representatives, thinks it has "every reason to hail the Palestine Constitution as one of the striking successes in our ideals." The latter view would seem to be supported by the terms of the Order in Council, which recites that the mandatory power is responsible for putting into effect the Balfour Declaration in favor of a national home for the Jewish people. It is also required that the High Commissioner facilitate Jewish immigration under suitable conditions and encourage close settlement by Jews on the land, tho not to the prejudice of other sections of the population. Large powers are given to the High Commissioner for giving effect to the mandate, and for organizing the administration of the country, establishing courts of justice, and controlling public lands, mines and minerals. Subject to a British Secretary of State, he will be assisted by an executive council, constituted as the British Government from time to time directs. A legislative council is to be established, with ten officials and twelve elected members, and every male citizen of Palestine more than twenty-five years old will have a vote in the primary elections. This council, we are told further in news dispatches, will have authority and power to establish ordinances necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the country within the terms of the mandate and subject to conditions and limitations prescribed by the British Government. In addition to civil courts, there are to be separate Moslem, Jewish, and Christian religious courts, with exclusive jurisdiction in matters of personal status of Moslems, Jews, and Christians—that is, in suits regarding marriage, divorce, alimony, guardianship, etc.

Under the broad shelter of the British Empire, said Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner, in proclaiming the Constitution, "I earnestly hope that the period now opening will be one of peace and progress and Jewish revival on this historic soil. That sentiment of the Christian world which turns with deep emotion to this sacred land may find here in ever-increasing degree satisfaction for its religious fervor, and when the day comes for Great Britain to lay down her trust may she leave Palestine prosperous, self-reliant, and self-governing, possessing the attributes of a lofty culture worthy of the greatest epochs of her past."

But what does the Order in Council leave for a Jewish agency to do in Palestine, or what will it find itself capable of doing, however constituted as part and parcel of the administrative machine now definitely set up, asks the London *Jewish World*. Help to build Palestine, it thinks, will probably be the reply; but it wonders whether the Jewish people will be justified in this policy, and asks, "Is it sheer common sense for Jews as Jews to help in the rebuilding of the country since it is to remain predominantly Arab as to population, is to be virtually a British colony, one in which, as Jews, there is practically no interest provided for us in the future?"

"If those of us who wish Judaism and wish it whole, who believe in it and desire to see its maintenance in all its aspects, and for that reason pin themselves to a national future, are grieved and indignant—naturally indignant—at what has occurred, other sentiments, too, can not be repressed. There is sympathy for our people, with their blind fatuousness, for it is the heritage of twenty centuries of persecution; with their indifference and their indolence of mentality where matters Jewish are concerned, for it is the legacy of two thousand years of repression. There is pity, too, for them that they realize not what 'poor and puny things' as Jews they really are!"

A different view is taken by the London *Jewish Chronicle*, also Zionist, which says, in effect, that while the hope of making Palestine a Jewish commonwealth is extinguished, the upbuilding of the Holy Land is no longer a Jewish ideal, but merely a British project. Consequently the *Chronicle* thinks that while British Jews, being loyal British subjects, should help realize the British plan and give it their utmost support, the Jews outside of Great Britain and its dependencies need in nowise feel themselves obligated to support what is merely a British undertaking. So, continues this paper:

"Unless the upbuilding of Palestine in itself without reference to its being built up as a Jewish Palestine can be of advantage to the Jewish people, then it is our clear duty to put sentiment on one side, to stomach our regrets, and to hold our hands. Still more so, if the building up of Palestine as a British-Arab Colony, which is what is now evidently intended, be deemed distinctly disadvantageous to the ultimate interests of Jewish Nationalism. In short, Zionists should pursue only that course in regard to Palestine which is going to subserve Jewish interests. Our obligations in this matter as British citizens should not be confounded with our obligations as Jews. If the policy of the Government is the upbuilding of Palestine as a British-Arab Colony, then as British citizens, in common with citizens of all creeds and racial origin, Jews must, of course, do their part. But that is a totally different thing from their helping as Jews, and a totally different thing from a Jewish organization which represents Jews of all countries, aiding in work which, since it is work designed to subserve British and not Jewish policy, is a British and not a Jewish obligation. We should be happy to find that, on consideration, Jewish policy and British policy on this point were not at variance. But if they be, then the duty of the Zionist Organization is to pursue and help Jewish policy; British policy has no claim upon it. The gratitude due from Jews to the British Government is an enormous debt which, please God, Jews will yet be able to liquidate. But they can not do it by yielding up principles, nor by casting to the winds, in deference to the amenities of even the British Government, the proud heritage which they have maintained through two thousand years of their history."

American Zionists, believe, however, that the principle of a Jewish homeland is fully safeguarded, and Dr. S. Bernstein writes in *The New Palestine* (New York) that the Jewish New Year just ended—5682—"marked the end of the exile." The Constitution, he says, "is based on the assumption that, with the concurrence of the League of Nations, the present minority shall in the not distant future cease to be a minority. . . . The principle of the Jewish National Home has been included in permanent form within the Constitution, and is part of it; it is, therefore, an integral part of the internal policy of the country." Finally, "a principle which has been made part and parcel of a constitution must remain forever one of its elements."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

SINCE Dunbar, no Negro singer has interpreted Negro sentiment and emotion with a poetic realism to equal Claude McKay's. Of purest African blood, he shows us in "Harlem Shadows" not only the America of his youth and the Jamaica of his childhood, but the Africa of his forbears—and how he feels toward each. There is a world of revelation in these

THREE SONNETS

BY CLAUDE MCKAY

AMERICA

Altho she feeds me bread of bitterness, And sinks into my throat her tiger's tooth, Stealing my breath of life, I will confess I love this cultured hell that tests my youth! Her vigor flows like tides into my blood, Giving me strength erect against her hate. Her bigness sweeps my being like a flood. Yet as a rebel fronts a king in state, I stand within her walls with not a shred Of terror, malice, not a word of jeer. Darkly I gaze into the days ahead, And see her might and granite wonders there. Beneath the touch of Time's unerring hand, Like priceless treasures sinking in the sand.

HOME THOUGHTS

Oh, something just now must be happening there! That suddenly and quiveringly here, Amid the city's noises, I must think Of mangoes leaning o'er the river's brink, And dexterous Davie climbing high above, The gold fruits ebon-speckled to remove, And toss them quickly in the tangled mass Of wis-wis twisted round the guinea grass; And Cyril coming through the bramble-track A prize bunch of bananas on his back; And Georgie—none could ever dive like him— Throwing his scanty clothes off for a swim; And schoolboys, from Bridge-tunnel going home, Watching the waters downward dash and foam. This is no daytime dream, there's something in it, Oh, something's happening there this very minute!

OUTCAST

From the dim regions whence my fathers came My spirit, bondaged by the body, longs. Words felt, but never heard, my lips would frame; My soul would sing forgotten jungle songs. I would go back to darkness and to peace, But the great western world holds me in fee, And I may never hope for full release While to its alien gods I bend my knee. Something in me is lost, forever lost, Some vital thing is gone out of my heart, And I must walk the way of life a ghost Among the sons of earth, a thing apart; For I was born, far from my native clime, Under the white man's menace, out of time.

From England comes a little volume, "Down Here the Hawthorn," in which we find a half-mystical poem,

THE RETURN

BY THOMAS MOULT

A sun-sweet day in the sundown time Where the great hills dip to the dusking dale, And no sound breaking the silent climb But a lonely wheeling curlew's wail. And the far bird's scream, and the glittering shine Of a star on the far dim eastern line Bring back far days and a dream once mine Where the great hills dip to the dale.

For the world-call came even here, even here Where the great hills dip to the dusking dale, And the old road laughed at a young heart's fear And lured young feet to its wonder-trail,

And drew young eyes to the rosy sky. . . . And the world grew wide as the feet climbed high, But the young heart's dream was a dream gone by With the hills dipping down to the dale.

Of the world was strange and the years less kind Than the years with the hills and the dusking dale And the dale's deep calm that none may find While the long road lures and the heart is pale And now in the chill of the wild bird's scream I linger alone where the gloom is the gleam Of a still, far star, with a far, far dream And the hills dipping down to the dale.

How frequently the poets once drew their inspiration from the Bible! To-day, a contributor to *The Measure* (New York), treats a Scriptural theme, and we welcome

THE SERVANT OF THE PROPHET

BY ABBIE HUSTON EVANS

I never read the story but I wonder About that young man in the Book of Kings, The servant of the prophet, who is nameless.— You know the story: how the host of Syria Compassed the city in the dead of night, And how the young man cried,—“Alas, my master,

How shall we do?”—“Open his eyes, Lord!” cried The man of God.

“*And lo, the side of the mountain Was full of horses and chariots of fire About Elisha.*”

—What had dropt away? Did other things look different as the hill? And did he, I have wondered, ever after, Look with a beating heart on a bare field, Remembering what an empty ridge had held?

I ought to know: for I myself have seen The flaming chariots blazing through the pine And scrub oak; not in chariot form, perhaps, Because it wasn't chariots that I needed To save me at the time; but I have seen For an instant, reinforcement, just at hand! And then the scrub oak shutting in again, And the hot sunshine beating on the pine.

Yes, ten to one, the young man did forget, Or like as not explained it all away; Yet sometimes, in broad daylight, “*What was that?*”

The Lyric West, edited and published by Grace Atherton Dennen in Los Angeles, brings us vivid Western pictures, of which two are especially appealing:

DESERT SAGE

BY EDITH OSBORNE

My feet are treading the city streets, But my heart is far astray, Over the distant desert hills Where the sage grows cool and grey. Where the scent of the sage is keen and sweet That flies on the wind away.

I hear the noise of the busy town And the crowds that pass me by; But my thoughts are away to the distant hills As wild birds homeward fly. I am one with the hills and the fragrant sage, The wind, and the autumn sky.

And over the western winds do blow, From the Land of Yesterday. Where the silvery plumes of desert sage Fragrantly bend and sway; (Oh, my feet are treading the city streets— But my heart is far away!)

TUMBLE-WEED LADIES

BY NEAL GALLATIN

There are no leaves out on the plains To dance when the frost wind blows But Tumble-Weed Ladies all of brown Whirl about on their toes.

I know that they dance out there to-night With billowy capes blown wide, Tiny hoods pulled over each face As they hurry side by side.

Out where the wind plays little bells For hundreds of flying feet Tumble-Weed Ladies in magic rings Dance where the lost trails meet.

WHAT happens when now and then the writer of free verse returns to rhyme and meter? In *The Century*, a particularly famous writer of free verse risks the adventure, and we read:

THE IMMORTALS

BY AMY LOWELL

I have read you and read you, my betters, Piling high on the clear, brown shelves, Mountain high, your very selves Disguised in a garb of letters.

I have poked and pried beyond, Seeking past words for how you did it, While my mind was one tormented fidget Like a stone-struck, shallow pond.

I have raveled your patterns out, And matched them piece by piece as they were, Till your hearts flashed again from the erstwhile blfr. Did I know then the rule from the rout?

Do I know how a flower comes— A sprout of blue or a shoot of rose? Plant a seed and watch while it grows. Chrysanthemums, geraniums— Let the scientists crack their craniums!

I know what paper is, And I've handled pencils and pens and ink. Does a grammar teach us the way men think? Can you narrow a man to a synthesis?

Build him from his parts if you can. Shade him to color and cut him to shape, Docket his method; something will escape. And, presto! where is the man!

Two and two make four. If your two and two will amalgamate, But who knows the way to add moonshine to paint? And there we touch the core.

Out of your anguish we see, Out of your mighty rejoicing we are. Your burning has seared us with a bleeding scar; We strive in irony.

You most serene and dead In your bright gardens! Our Gethsemane Is planted with your immortality. We walk with feet of lead.

With leaden feet we move. And still with heads flung up and bared. Fools, in that seeing, yet we dared To follow you and prove.

Prove whether stars or ashes. That's the touchstone, is it not? Graven tablets or dry rot. Well, the mist has sunny flashes.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES



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A WALL OF HUMANITY LINING THE RUINED WATER-FRONT.

This living wall extended for over two miles. It was composed of fugitives in all stages of misery and destitution, who made their last stand between the Turks on the one side, and the deep sea on the other. Many of the refugees, crazed by their misfortunes, drowned themselves.

SMYRNA UNDER THE GRECO-TURKISH TERROR

THE STREETS OF SMYRNA are for the most part so narrow and crooked that it is almost impossible to drive a cart through them, and most of the houses are of wood; so the fire that followed the Turkish occupation had every opportunity to make a clean sweep. The great market city of Asia Minor, which a year ago was inhabited by 165,000 Turks, 155,000 Greeks, 35,000 Jews, 25,000 Armenians, 10,000 Italians, 3,000 French, 2,000 British, and 150 Americans, has, according to some reports, lost between 100,000 and 200,000 of its population. A good deal of propaganda, it is admitted, is apt to get into the reports, and the actual extent of the misfortune that befel the city is not yet known. Stephen A. Keuleyan, an Armenian of Springfield, Massachusetts, whose nationality might not be expected to give him a bias in favor of the conquering Turk, calls attention to an instance of false reports. According to the Springfield *Republican*:

Mr. Keuleyan pointed to a statement in a cabled dispatch to a big American daily which said: "Soldiers looted the bazaars in Bournabat and Bouja in the Armenian quarter." There is no Armenian quarter in Bournabat, says Mr. Keuleyan, who is himself an Armenian and was born at Bournabat. There are not over half a dozen Armenian families in that suburb, which has a population of about 2,000, and these families are

widely scattered. His mother has Turkish neighbors with whom she is on good terms. Another fact that gives Mr. Keuleyan confidence that his mother is safe is that directly across the street from her home are the French Sisters of Charity.

This Roman Catholic mission has been in Bournabat for a long time. Mr. Keuleyan himself went to school there nearly 50 years ago, along with Greeks, Turks, Italians, Mussulmans and other races. It treats all children alike without regard to race or religion. The sisters are conspicuous in their garb of blue gown and great white hood. Mr. Keuleyan believes that the Turks would not molest the mission, nor can he see any reason why they should be in Bournabat at all, it being out of the way.

In spite of instances where reports of the horror have been exaggerated, however, enough has come through to prove that the city of Smyrna, following the complete destruction of the Greek Army in a way which, according to a correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, "probably is unparalleled in the history of warfare," has been given over to misery equal to that which overtook a number of Russian cities in the Great War. A vivid story of the approach of the terror to Smyrna is told in a number of letters written by a resident of the city to a friend in England, and published by the London *Times*. The letters, beginning with one dated September 2nd, run as follows:

" . . . We are on the eve



Photo from Underwood & Underwood.

SOUP FOR SOME WHO WERE SAVED.

Four hundred Smyrna orphans managed to reach United States Destroyer *Litchfield*, whose Captain, J. B. Rhode, saw that they had something to eat, and later brought them to Constantinople.

SOUP MAKES THE WHOLE MEAL TASTE BETTER

They'll laugh good and hearty
 At your Hallowe'en party
 If you show a Jack o' Lantern like this
 His jolly old face will be known any place,
 And at winning the prize you can't miss!



The Prize Winner!

Judged so by millions of people to whom the very name of "soup" means also—Campbell's. Liven your next dinner or luncheon party with Campbell's Tomato Soup. You'll find it's the spark that sets the conversation going and puts everybody in the jolly mood which makes the party "go."

Try this Cream of Tomato

Heat separately equal portions of Campbell's Tomato Soup and milk or cream. Be careful not to boil. Add pinch of baking soda to the hot soup and stir into the hot milk or cream. Serve immediately. Many prefer to use evaporated milk for an extra rich, thick Cream of Tomato. A real luxury either way!

21 kinds

12 cents a can

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL



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REFUGEES TOWED BACK BY A TURKISH TUG FOR DEPORTATION.

While Smyrna was burning thousands of Greek and Armenian fugitives took refuge on barges in the harbor. Some of them are here shown on their way back to the city, where, after the men were separated from the women, most of them were sent back into the interior.

of a catastrophe which has been threatening this town for months. The news is definite that the town of Ushak is in flames, and that the Greek Army is evacuating the Meander Valley with Kemal's Army following close behind. Trains are still circulating on both the Aidin and Casabari railway lines, and are coming into Smyrna full.

"In Smyrna itself the military police of the stations have disappeared, and the pterieus are packed with motor-ambulances overflowing with Greek wounded.

"There is just a chance that the Turks may be held at Magnesia, but one doubts it, when one recalls the splendid pass-road and the open plains lying before and behind. The Turks will be in Smyrna within the week, and they will stay there—if they want to.

"It is to Kemal's interest, after all, to safeguard the agricultural and engineering values of this country! But, on the other hand, if a retreating Army deliberately goes in for making things unpleasant for an advancing one, there will be natural retaliation when the pursuers catch up.

"September 3.—Two British warships are reported to be arriving to-day. We shall either need none at all or we shall need thirty. Everything depends upon how the Greeks indicate that the Turks shall behave when they arrive. They are now only six hours by train away.

"We have been standing at the window watching refugee trains come in down the Casabari line—five in half an hour. Down on the quay the Greek Army is shifting its war material, destination unknown. They have evidently made up their minds to save what they can.

"Such thrilling things happen that it is difficult to tell them all. The last was a telegram from the station-master at Odemish saying that the Greek gendarmerie had threatened to kill him, and that he had been forced to start a train-load of three thousand refugees off on the down track without any running orders, and that another train of military import was due to come up along the single line. The refugee train has since been reported, at intervals, as careering at top speed toward Smyrna. A stupendous crash seems, therefore, quite inevitable.

"Six thousand refugees came along the Aidin line in the night and are camping in the station. As I write it is eight in the morning, and the square below my window is a yelling mass of humanity. But it is a cheerful crowd, altho quite a lot of children were squeezed to death in transit. The survivors do not seem to mind a bit. One can only conclude that they are dazed. But this is only the beginning!

"September 4.—Aidin and Nasilli are burning, and the Aidin Railway alone has evacuated over 30,000 Greek villagers.

"The immediate danger to Smyrna is an imminent shortage of supplies and the looming horror of disease. We are told that a hospital ship is on its way to us—but what is one ship toward the provisioning of a nation?

"September 5.—The port is open, and ships come and go. And we note with satisfaction a healthy proportion of fighting vessels. These look on and take no part in the frantic activity of the rest.

"The news to-day is very bad. One of our British officers stationed out here, who has just returned from an expedition up the line, has told us that he takes back everything complimentary he ever said about the Greeks. Certainly the way they are behaving in retreat seems to be too horrible for words—the soldiers, I mean; and they are getting quite out of hand in the town. A trooper has arrived in the harbor with steady Venetian reinforcements on board, who may be landed to keep order.

"I live in hourly dread of being ordered on to a warship.

"Kemal's Army is drawing nearer every hour.

"September 6.—A party of English came in this morning who had started off over the pass to investigate. They got half-way to Magnesia and were turned back by 5,000 returning soldiers with 200 camel-loads of loot.

"People come and sit in our hall for comfort, and bring their babies, saying: 'We had to. It's so awful just waiting.'

"I went out. Anything more amazing than the sights outside, I never imagined: the Army is pouring in . . . men black to the eyes like chimney-sweeps, gaunt, bedraggled, no kick left in them . . . horrible to see. They lie in hundreds round stations and quays waiting their turn to be embarked for Greece.

"Meanwhile, squatting on the ground, dignified, calm and clean, are their Turkish prisoners of the past year and a whole host of better-class residents, culled from the Turkish quarter of Smyrna, befturbaned and berobed.

"September 7.—We had wondered considerably, throughout all this last week, whence sprang this inordinate panic among the civil population of the interior. Flying soldiers we could understand, but not these senselessly flying nationals.

"The Metropolitan of Smyrna is trying to telegraph to the Archbishop of Canterbury in the last frantic hope of rousing Christianity versus Moslem sympathies. But it's obvious that even if a whole fleet landed here now they could not make order out of chaos. Each single one of Smyrna's swelling tens of thousand souls is trying to go . . . where to, on what, wherefore, they don't know . . . but go they must, and will.

"Rumor has it that Kemal's Army is wondrously equipped with air and motor-traffic ammunition. Also that his men are paid in gold! But it is rumor only . . . just as, probably, a hundred years hence it will be rumored that here, in the opalescent setting of Smyrna's hills, was once, before Kemal got to it, a happy, thriving town!

"I close this letter to catch what will be the last post through for many weeks. . . ."

Another first-hand account of the looting of the city has reached this country, in the report of the Captain of an American ship, John M. Walters of the freighter *Winona*, which was the last steamship to enter the port under the Greek régime. The *Winona* rescued 1,243 refugees, taking them to the Piraeus, where, incidentally, starvation among the refugees is said to be nearly as imminent as in Smyrna. According to the New York *Times* report of the Captain's story:

"During the twenty hours the refugees were on board the ship there were three births," the Captain said. "The sufferings of the half-naked and famished men, women, and children were terrible beyond words. The sight of the entire water-front of Smyrna ablaze on the night of September 13 was awe-inspiring. The heat from the blazing town was intense, but the buildings, being dry, were quickly consumed. Both hotels, the Post-office and the office buildings where the American and European firms were housed were all destroyed, together with the Custom House and various warehouses."

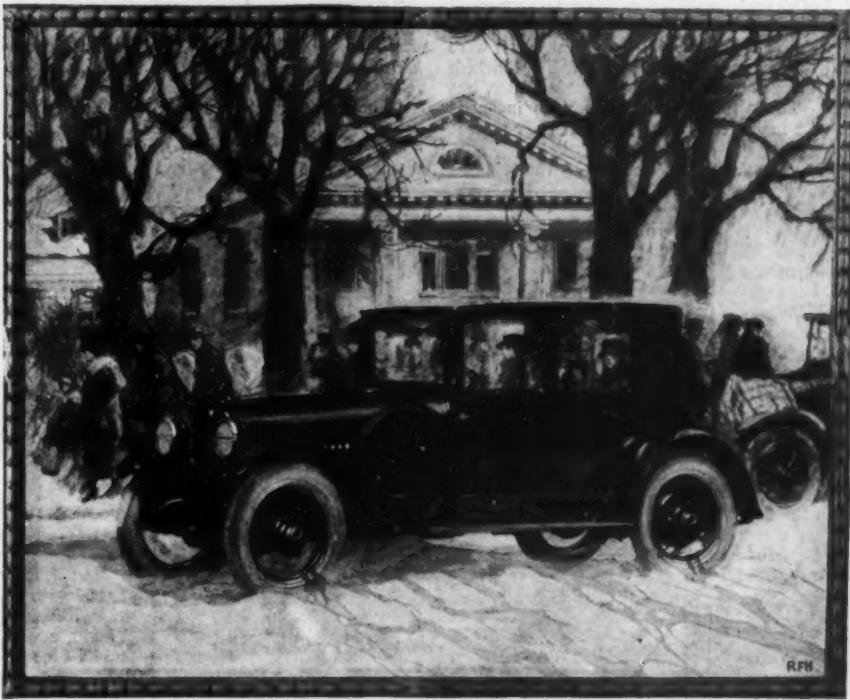
"The *Winona* arrived in Smyrna on September 8 and remained in the inner and outer harbors waiting to save tobacco belonging to the American Tobacco Company until the night of September 14. Finally we had to leave without taking it on board. It went up in the blaze.

"I stood near the Custom House on the morning of September 9 and saw the Turkish advance column march through the main street in an orderly manner and hoist the national flag. So far

Hudson Coach \$1625

on the Famous Super-Six Chassis

*Freight
and
tax extra*



Just What is its Value? *Important Thoughts for Closed Car Buyers*

There are two types of closed cars that sell under \$2,000.

Consider them well before you buy.

One features its fancy body and fittings with clock, trunk, dome lights, vanity cases and cigar lighter. In open models such a car sells at about \$1,000.

The other type is the Hudson Coach, mounted on the famous Super-Six chassis. More than 120,000 Super-Sixes are in service. Official tests mark it one of the truly great automobiles. For seven years its sales have led all fine cars.

And with its new and improved Super-Six motor you get the best Hudson ever built. It has a smoothness unknown to earlier models. Its reliability and endurance excels even those Hudsons that have registered more than 100,000 miles of service.

And you will like the Coach.

It has a sturdy simplicity. Essential comforts are provided. There is nothing sluggish about its performance. It is built to stand the hardest kind of service. A trans-continental tour or a shopping trip can be made with equal comfort and security.

Doors and windows stay snug fitting. Rumbling noises are entirely absent. The seats are low, comfortable and cozily arranged. There is ample space for luggage and tools in the locker at the rear.

Radiator shutters and motometer give summer driving efficiency without need for hood covers in winter.

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Speedster, \$1525 7 Passenger Phaeton, \$1575 The Coach, \$1625 The Sedan, \$2295
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HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

as I could learn, the regular troops under Kemal Pasha behaved well. Civilians were killed and women attacked by the Turkish bandits, who had been living in the mountains since the Greeks entered the country in the Spring of 1921.

"I was reliably informed that 8,000 Greek men, women, and children and several priests of high rank had all been burned to death in the Greek Church in the center of the town on the night of the 13th.

"On the night of the 9th and the 10th the *Winona* was moored three-quarters of a mile from the shore. We could hear the shrieks of the wretched Armenians and Greeks as they were pursued and done to death or worse by the bandits. The Turkish soldiers, I later learned, were ordered to stop the slaughter, but could do much. The soldiers themselves were incensed against the Greeks, who had fired every village in their retreat toward Smyrna.

"I believe the report that the town was fired by the refugees on the 13th, before leaving, to keep property from falling into the hands of the invaders.

"After hoisting the Turkish flag on all the Government buildings on the 9th, the regular troops of Kemal Pasha's Army immediately marched away. At the time the Turks captured Smyrna, it was estimated there were nearly 400,000 refugees in the town.

"The Greek soldiers fled before the Turks. Those who could not reach the transports tore off their insignia to avoid recognition. Later, in the harbor of Piraeus, soldiers threw their rifles overboard so that the civilians on shore would not get the firearms."

Captain Walters, adds *The Times* report, praised the conduct of the American blue-jackets on the destroyers in the harbor of Smyrna in saving the half-crazed refugees. His own crew also did good work.

Additional glimpses of the disaster are given in the following extracts from the diary kept by the purser, Henry A. Lehman, of 446 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn, of events from the time the *Winona* entered the harbor of Smyrna until she steamed away:

"The *Winona* arrived at Smyrna on September 8. The Greek Army was retreating through the city. The soldiers were straggling along without order or leadership. The waterfront as far as the eye could reach was piled high with bundles of all sizes and shapes.

"Hundreds of refugees from the interior were besieging the steamship offices, offering bags of drachmas and piastres to be taken away. Soldiers clad in scarcely recognizable uniforms were standing in the streets peddling cigarettes to the American sailors to get money to buy food.

"The heat was intense. There had been no rain for weeks. Thick white dust powdered the refugees, adding to their disordered appearance.

"On the night of September 8 all vessels were ordered to anchor about three miles offshore. Kemal's Army was near. Hundreds of terrified men, women, and children put off in sailing boats to cross the bay to the islands, where they would be protected by foreign warships.

"The Turkish Army entered the next morning, took possession and left, encamping on the foothills a few miles away. All business was suspended. Toward evening bandits and brigands entered Smyrna and commenced killing and looting in the Greek, Armenian, and Jewish quarters. Shrieks coming across the water made the men's blood boil to think of what was going on ashore in the darkness.

"On the night of the 11th an Armenian reached the *Winona*, paddling on a plank, and told Captain Walters that Turkish civilians were killing and looting. On the following afternoon

the officers of the *Winona*, through their glasses, saw a band of Turkish irregulars chase six Greeks or Armenians down to the water, shooting as they ran. In order to make death sure the Turks repeatedly bayoneted the bodies.

"On the morning of the 13th the *Winona* returned to the inner harbor, the first merchant vessel to enter under the new Turkish rule. All stores and offices were closed. Turkish civilians were still looting Greek and Armenian places of business.

"About four o'clock in the afternoon on September 13 Smyrna was fired in four places. By eight o'clock the whole water front was in flames. The wind carried the flames from the Turkish to the European quarters of the town. The blaze was reflected blood-red on the calm surface of the water for more than two miles out.

"Shortly after eight the destroyer *Litchfield* started to convey refugees to the *Winona*. The first lot were inmates of an American orphanage and several American schools. Greek and Armenian men and women who had taken refuge in the American College had to be left there. Y. W. C. A. workers saw Turkish soldiers enter the building and felt sure the inmates were all killed.

"The next morning, September 14, more refugees came off in any kind of craft that would float. Sailors from the American destroyers formed a cordon at the landing-steps by the ruins of the Custom House to keep the Turks from attacking the refugees. The sailors also prevented the maddened people from overcrowding the boats. As it was, many of the craft were swamped and the occupants drowned.

"At half-past four, when there were 1,243 refugees on the *Winona*, Captain A. J. Hepburn, U. S. N., the senior naval officer, ordered Captain Walters to proceed to Piraeus. The majority of the refugees had not tasted food or water for more than twenty-four hours. Hundreds were still left on the quay without food or water until they were supplied by the sailors from the American warships.

"The male refugees on shore were strip of clothing down to their underwear. Hundreds were afloat on lighters in the harbor and would have died in the blazing sun but for American sailors, who rowed from

one barge to another with provisions and water."

Following the Greek occupation of the city, after the World War, 100,000 newcomers, chiefly Greeks, "so congested Smyrna that the American Consul-General, George Horton, wrote in April of last year that it was practically impossible for a newcomer to find a room, and rents there reached a New York scale." Nevertheless, according to figures given out by the American Consul-General over a year ago, there were then 10,000 more Turks than Greeks in the city. The Armenian resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, previously referred to, Stephen A. Keuleyan, testifies, however, in the Springfield *Republican*:

The Greek character of Smyrna is deeply rooted. The active business life of the city has been carried on by them. They have been its bankers, exporters, and importers, architects, electricians, doctors, cooks, domestic servants, school teachers, ship-builders and employees in business houses. The Turks for the most part assumed the duties of government officials, day laborers, porters and small retail dealers in the Turkish quarters.

American steel plows and tractors made their debut into the country along with American automobiles immediately following the Greek occupation. Up to that time, it is said, only one tractor plow had been brought to Smyrna since the epoch of the Amazons, and that by a Greek naturalized American from Washington, D. C. It was destroyed by the Turks and its ruins continued to lie by the side of the road a little distance out of Smyrna.

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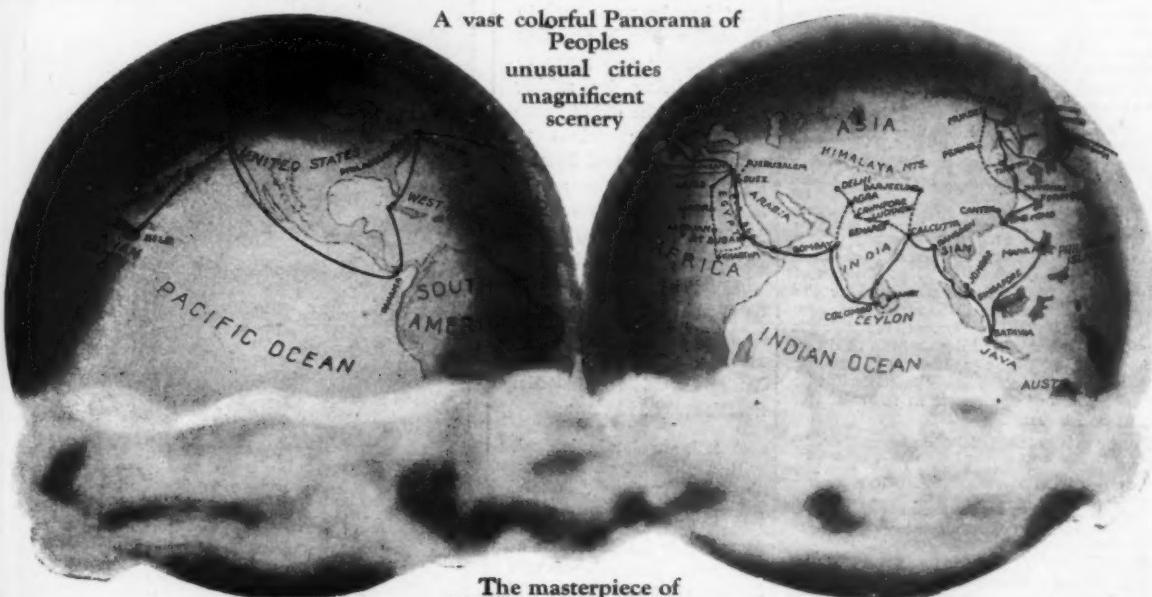
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At every port touched the world round, trips ashore, by motor cars, carriages, rickshas, sedan chairs, special steamers, cable railways or just rambling about if you prefer at your own sweet will. A variety of optional side trips. Most select hotels for over night stops. All trips personally escorted by our experts.

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complement was secured recently but as always with tours of such magnitude a few withdrawals have been necessary due to unpreventable causes. This enables us to offer the privilege of obtaining these few remaining reservations. Rooms now available range from \$2,700 to \$6,500 per berth. Reservations will be disposed of in the order received by us. Wire for reservations to our main office in New York or register your application at our branch office in your own city or town. On inquiring, please mention Cruise W. C.

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limited to 480
S. S. LACONIA



The Hidden Treasure in Your Boy

From the day you first saw him you have dreamed dreams of a bright future for that son of yours, soon to be a man. Often you have wondered what his bent in life will be. Constantly hoping, you are perhaps a little anxious because he does not give a sign of any special interest.

Buried deep in every boy there is a hidden talent waiting for some trick of fate, some chance contact to unlock the door of his imagination, some spark to fire his ambition.

The editors of THE AMERICAN BOY, from their long experience and study of boy nature, know that "Purpose" is a thing that can't be forced. It must blossom of itself. They know that, unawakened, many boys drift into occupations where their best never develops. They know that nothing is more potent for kindling desire and determination to do in a boy than realistic stories picturing fellows like himself who find an absorbing interest in the affairs of men and business.

THE AMERICAN BOY stories and articles are not just contributions submitted by authors with something to sell. They are especially written for THE AMERICAN BOY by the ablest writers after long discussion with the AMERICAN BOY editorial staff.

These stirring tales of adventure, daring and successful accomplishment, surround the dry, uninteresting facts of business, science, banking, manufacturing, the merchant marine, with romance that attracts and holds boy interest. They sow the seed of desire to do something surprisingly well. They teach the realities of life, the hardships and problems to be met and overcome, that success and advancement are only won by self-sacrifice, diligence, high ideals of honor, clean thinking and acting.

Many and many of THE AMERICAN BOY's half million loyal readers have gained from its fascinating stories and authentic articles, an inspiration that has opened their eyes to themselves and their opportunities.

Any boy can read THE AMERICAN BOY with profit. Every boy between ten and twenty needs it. Every boy wants it. No boy can read it without absorbing truth and understanding of the world about him and the work that awaits and needs him.

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JACK SCOTT, BASEBALL'S "BROKEN BLOSSOM" THAT "CAME BACK"

If any captious critic wants to know how a broken blossom can come back, he is respectfully referred to the New York sports writer who became so excited, when Jack Scott won that third crucial game for the Giants in the World Series, that he mixed his metaphors. Other sports writers spoke of Mr. Scott as "the problem who became a hero" and "the tall soup-boner who brought home the bacon." The fact is, it appears, Mr. Scott was the one smashingly romantic figure brought out by the World Series struggle, and all the baseball writers made the most of him. It is related how he had "lost his pitching arm," how he went back to his native North Carolina and tried for two years to make a living by raising melons, how he didn't make enough raising melons to pay for his salt, and how at last, thanks to the astute friendliness of Manager John J. McGraw of the "Giants," he staged a "comeback" that will long be remembered in baseball history. Going back to a certain "bright, pleasant morning last July," the New York *Herald* relates Mr. Scott's story as follows:

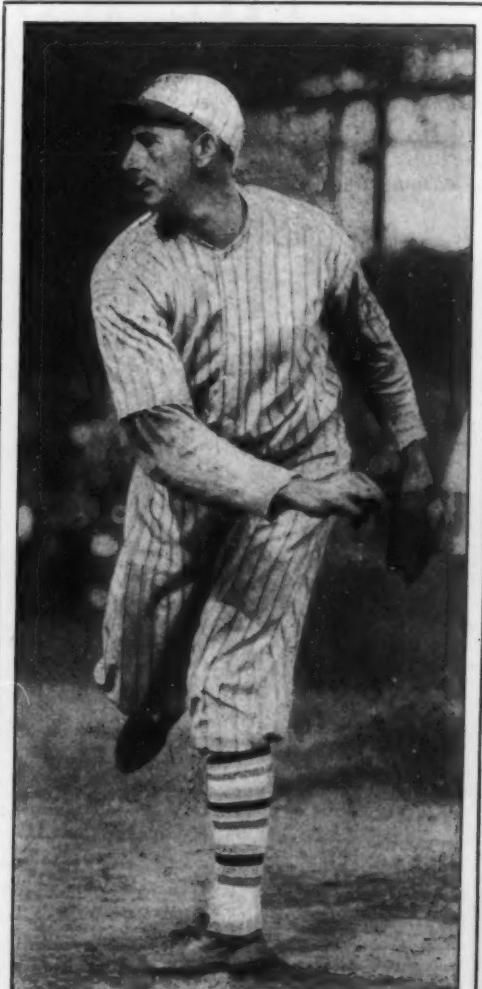
A tall, angular individual, with a raincoat on his arm, tho the skies were cloudless, came to the club-house of the Giants at the Polo Grounds and meekly asked for John McGraw. That raincoat was his lone piece of baggage, and he had just come up from Ridgway, N. C. What did the tall man with the raincoat want? Oh, nothing much. He just wanted permission "to work out with the boys."

Three months later, that angular Carolinian went out before more than 37,000 persons in the Brush Stadium, pitched the Giants to a startling triumph over the Yankees and took his place among the brightest luminaries of world series history. The man with the raincoat who "just wanted to work out with the boys" was John Scott—the same Scott who last April was released unconditionally by Pat Moran and pronounced done forever with major league baseball—the same Scott whose old soup-bone had been relegated to the scrap-heap.

Not since 1909, when an astonishing, practically unknown, unheralded youngster by the name of Babe Adams rose to throw the Tigers into confusion and win a world title for the Pirates, had so much drama been hurled into the baseball classic as was generated by the right arm of the Carolinian. Not only did Scott give only four hits, scattered over three innings, to

the Yankees, but he held them scoreless—runless for only the second time in eleven world series battles in two years. Art Nehf had done that before him—in the final clash of 1921 against the very same Waite Hoyt who was forced to yield to Scott yesterday.

Behind that spectacular victory for Scott lies a tale teeming with human interest—the story of a courageous man who would not be downed by adversity. The



© Keystone View Co.

PUTTING HIMSELF IN THE HERO CLASS.

Jack Scott, pitcher for the New York Giants, proved that "though a man may be down he is never out,"—thus furnishing inspiration for some of the best baseball writing of the year.

victory over the Yankees was the climatic achievement of a steady, uphill battle against hard luck, gigantic handicaps, things which would have discouraged a Job. When Scott came meekly to the door of the Giants' club-house he was broke financially. His wife, a little daughter, and his old father—a white-haired septuagenarian who gloried in his son's success yesterday—were down in Ridgway, hoping against hope.

Jack could not do much with his arm, but he still had great confidence in the venerable soup-bone. He felt that by "working out with the boys" for a spell

ss—
even
Nehf
final
Taite
Scott

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who
The

VALVE-IN-HEAD



Chicago, Aug. 22.
Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.

The new 1923 model placed in our show room has caused more excitement and enthusiasm than we have ever experienced. Everyone seeing the line has the same remark, "How could they do so much at such a price? Nothing is left undone."

BUICK YONKERS

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 2, 1922.
Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.

In all of our eighteen years distributing automobiles we have never had such a favorable reception as was given the new 1923 line of Buick cars. Yesterday show room jammed to capacity from eight a. m. to eleven p. m. and large number of retail orders secured. Country dealers have gone mad with delight. Our trains are being put in order for the greatest business in our history. Nothing can stop us. You are to be congratulated.

H. E. FENCE

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, 1922.
Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.

We accept heartiest congratulations of Pacific Buick organization on new line. In the fifteen years that I have been distributing Buick I have never seen anything like the enthusiastic reception given the new 1923 models announced and shown for the first time yesterday. Threes and sixes have created a wonderful sensation through our Pacific Coast territory and want to go on record as proving that 1923 will be the biggest year Buick has ever had.

CHAS. S. HOWARD

Denver, Colo., Aug. 2, 1922.
Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.

Dealers convention held most enthusiastic meeting we ever had. All congratulating themselves on being a part of Buick organization. They declare the Nineteen Twenty-Three Buick line finest ever offered by any factory. Every man raring to go. Display rooms crowded with visitors. I predict my seventeenth year as Buick distributor will be the biggest I have experienced.

F. L. MACFARLAND

Boston, Mass., Aug. 2, 1922.
Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.

Our opening is a sensation in the industry. This place is swarming with dealers and prospects and the street is black with cars. Have never seen so much enthusiasm by dealers and public in the seventeen years that I have handled Buick cars.

H. K. NOYES

San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 3, 1922.
Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.

The 1923 models enthusiastically received by convention of San Antonio Branch dealers. Interested prospects and buyers throng salesroom throughout day. Dealers as well as public declare the new line of cars greatest ever offered both in design, mechanical excellence and price.

B. R. WEBB

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2, 1922.
Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.

Our salesroom floor crowded all day yesterday and evening and no let up in visitors today. Present Buick owners and prospective buyers alike unstinted in their enthusiasm in connection with 1923 models, improvements and prices. Local retail dealers and dealer at Decatur report good crowds at their show room and many orders booked. Public much impressed by Buick combination of car and price. Express admiration and appreciation in unmistakable terms. Confident we have made flying start for new season.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

New York City, Aug. 2, 1922.
Buick Motor Co., Flint, Mich.

From opening time to midnight on Tuesday, Aug. 1st, every inch of standing room in our salesrooms was occupied. More than eleven thousand people inspected the new Buick cars. Dealers and the public spontaneously and unanimously proclaim the 1923 Buick to represent beauty, value and variety previously unknown in motor cars. Our retail department booked 76 orders with deposits breaking by large margin all previous one day sales records. Buick factories can never produce cars enough to meet the demand.

A. G. SOUTHWORTH

A few of the telegrams from every section of the country expressing the universal approval of the 1923 Buick Models

In Quest of Better Light

AIMÉ ARGAND gave the oil lamp a flue-chimney in 1782. That simple act marked the greatest improvement in lighting made in centuries.

Argand was an accident. Great scientists and inventors have usually been accidents. It is nobody's business to discover and invent. Hence, research has usually been haphazard.

Research in electric lighting is now self-perpetuating, systematic and effective. It is conducted in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, and MAZDA SERVICE acts as a medium of communication between the Laboratories and authorized lamp manufacturers.

Because of research and of MAZDA SERVICE, electric lighting is no longer improved solely by accident. Research is continuous and its results are communicated by MAZDA SERVICE.

RESEARCH GLEAMS

Gleam 8

Turn out two-thirds of the electric lights in your home. At once you carry yourself back ten years. For at that time you paid just as much for the remaining light as you now pay for all your light. Thus has research through MAZDA SERVICE provided homes and offices with cheaper and more plentiful light.

1912



1922



MAZDA

THE MARK OF A RESEARCH SERVICE

RESEARCH LABORATORIES of the
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

Schenectady, N.Y.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

he could bring his arm back to its old strength.

"Got a place to sleep, Scott?" McGraw asked him that bright, pleasant morning in July.

"No."

"Got any money to keep you going at the dinner-table?" asked McGraw.

"No."

"Here you, Nehf and Ryan, take this fellow in with you for a while," called the leader of the Giants to a couple of his pitchers who lived together in an apartment on West 157th Street. "And here's a little help toward your three squares," added McGraw. Fifty dollars—bread cast upon the waters. And how that fifty drew interest!

Scott "worked out with the boys" and assured McGraw that his arm was coming back. McGraw, Jennings, Burkett—all three watched him closely. The Giants were in desperate need of pitchers. A doctor was called in and Scott's soup-bone was X-rayed and kneaded for an entire afternoon. The next day came the verdict.

Scott was suffering from water in the right shoulder socket.

There was some hope, but not too much. Pitchers afflicted with water on the shoulder or elbow hardly ever came back.

Did he want to submit himself to a course of boiling out? "Certainly," and the Carolinian started on it at once. The Giants went on their second trip into the West and Scott was left behind to work with a few rookies at the Polo Grounds. When the giants got back Scott suddenly made his appearance on the mound one afternoon as a finisher of a lost game—eighth inning against the Pirates. The Pirates trounced the Giants by 10 to 2, but in his two innings Scott gave neither hit nor run.

Scott from Ridgway was on his way. Soon he made a second appearance. He had earned the right to start a game—and Scott was a winner. The old soup-bone had responded to treatment. Scott grew better with every game and earned himself a position as one of the regulars. When Phil Douglas wrote himself out of the league the rise of Scott proved providential for the Giants. He won eight games for them in that last desperate run down the homestretch—a little more than enough to win the pennant for the New Yorks.

In his World Series game Scott, with enough money to bring his family North to see dad work against the Yankees, had what no other comeback pitcher ever had before him—a remarkable fast ball. Speedball pitchers who go into the discard and then return come back with a change of pace—a slow ball, a curve ball—but Jack Scott beat a team which ordinarily murders fast-ball pitching with a fast ball. The whole game was Scott. He made the sluggers of the Yankees look foolish.

Scott was hit hardest in the seventh inning, and he pitched his best in that round, too, which saw the American Leaguer's attack, such as it was, rise to its height and then break to stay broken. With one gone those hits by Meusel and Schang followed in quick succession. The Schang drive sent Bob to third. Two on, one out, and Scott apparently tired and gone.

Elmer Smith, hero of the 1920 world series for the Clevelands, whose great home-run with bases full killed off the Dodgers, then was rushed into the breach to hit for Ward. The left-handed smiter

stept to the plate and John Scott called a recess. There was a consultation among the pitchers, Earl Smith and Bancroft. Then Hughie Jennings came out and had a short talk with Scott.

The big pitcher nodded his head and smiled. The first one was right over the heart of the plate—a strike. Then came three balls in succession. Wide curves, low curves, fast ones, hopping ones—and Elmer would not bite. Another fast ball—how it zipped and sizzled—and Elmer struck the ambient. Three balls, two strikes—and Meusel darting up and back off third. The Yankee rooters were howling and shouting—beseeching as they had not beseeched this week.

Scott faced the biggest moment of the day—and he triumphed. He shot a fast ball on the outside—Smith took a terrific swing—and missed by a foot! The menace had fanned himself out of the picture! Then Deacon Scott grounded himself out of the scenario by way of Bancroft. The one big chance of the Yankees had come and gone.

Scott radiated confidence before the game was started. "I feel that luck is going to be with me if I get a chance to-day," he said as he tossed a ball around half an hour before game time. "I sure could stand some luck," he added, with his Carolina drawl.

"Last fall when I came back from Boston I got in my tobacco crop, drove two miles eighteen miles to market, expected about \$800, and was lucky to sell for \$32. Hard luck was running at me. When I got home I was told that the granary where I stored some corn had burned down. No insurance. Then I reported to the Reds at the spring training camp and found that my arm was gone. Hard luck sure had me."

"To-day I say, Hard Luck, get off my back!"

HOW A NEGRO FEELS WHEN CHASED BY A MOB

NEGROES who are the objects of white vengeance, or mere brutality, seldom have an opportunity to express their own feelings in the matter, and even when the opportunity is given, the ability is generally lacking. It happened, however, that a Negro university student was mixed up in the anti-negro demonstrations in Chicago, in 1920, and he had both the ability and opportunity to give his view of the affair. He was chased and hunted for five hours and a half in an unfriendly neighborhood, with a prospect of injury or death if captured, and he recounts his experiences in a study of "Race Relations and a Race Riot," entitled "The negro in Chicago," prepared by The Chicago Commission on Race Relations, and issued by the University of Chicago Press. While at work in a plant just outside Chicago, the negro student, who tells his story, became ill and was forced to leave early. Unaware that a riot was in progress, he left a street car to transfer in a hostile neighborhood. As he neared the corner one of a group of about twenty young white men yelled: "There's a nigger! Let's get him!" He boarded a car to escape them. They pulled the trolley off the wire to stop the car, and started inside after him. His story follows:

The motorman opened the door, and before they knew it I jumped out and ran



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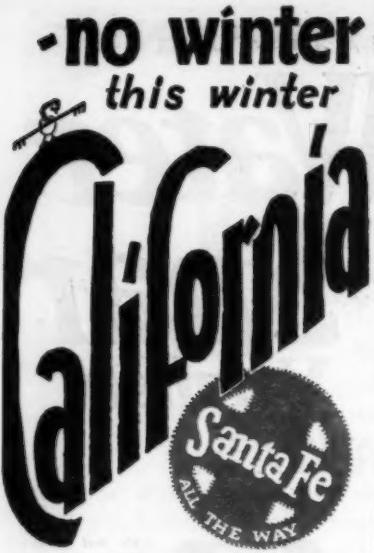
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES *Continued*

up Fifty-first Street as fast as my feet could carry me. Gaining about thirty yards on them was a decided advantage, for one of them saw me, and with the shout: "There he goes!" the gang started after me. One, two, three, blocks went past in rapid succession. They came on shouting, "Stop him! Stop him!" I ran on the sidewalk and some one tried to trip me, but fortunately I anticipated his intentions and jumped into the road. As I neared the next street intersection, a husky, fair-haired fellow weighing about 180 pounds came lunging at me. I have never thought so quickly in all my life as then, I believe. Three things flashed into my mind—to stop suddenly and let him pass me, and then go on; to try to trip him by dropping in front of him; or to keep running and give him a good football straight arm. The first two I figured would stop me, and the gang would be that much nearer, so I decided to rely on the last. These thoughts flashed through my mind as I ran about ten steps. As we came together, I left my feet, and putting all my weight and strength into a lunge, shot my right hand at his chin. It landed squarely, and by a half-turn the fair-haired wou'd-be tackler went flying to the road on his face.

That was some satisfaction, but it took a lot of my strength, for by this time I was beginning to feel weak. But determination kept me at it, and I ran on. Then I came to a corner where a drug-store was open and a woman standing outside. I slowed down and asked her to let me go in there, that a gang was chasing me; but she said I would not be safe there, so I turned off Fifty-first Street and ran down the side street. Here the road had been freshly oiled and I nearly took a "header" as I stepped in the first pool, but fortunately no accident happened. My strength was fast failing; the suggestion came into my mind to stop and give up or try to fight it out with the two or three who were still chasing me, but this would never do, as the odds were too great, so I kept on. My legs began to wobble, my breath came harder, and my heart seemed to be pounding like a big pump, while the man nearest me began to creep up on me. It was then that an old athletic maxim came into my mind—"He's feeling as tired as you." Besides, I thought, perhaps he smokes and boozes, and his wind is worse than mine. Often in the last hundred yards of a quarter-mile that thought of my opponent's condition had brought forth the last efforts necessary for the final spurt. There was more than a medal at stake this time, so I stuck, and in a few strides more they gave up the chase. One block further on, when I had made sure that no one was following me on the other side of the street, I slowed down to a walk and regained my breath. Soon I found myself on Forty-sixth Street just west of Halsted where the street is blind, so I climbed up on the railroad tracks and walked along them. But I imagined that in crossing a lighted street I could be seen from below and got down off the tracks, intending to cross a field and take a chance on the street. But this had to be abandoned, for as I looked over the prospect from the shadow of a fence I saw an automobile held up at the point of a revolver in the hands of one member of a gang while they searched the car, apparently looking for colored men.

This is no place for a minister's son,



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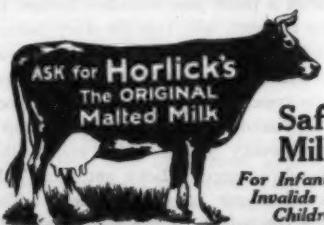
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I thought, and crept back behind a fence and lay down among some weeds. Lying there as quietly as could be I reflected on how close I had come to a severe beating or the possible loss of my life. Fear, which had caused me to run, now gave place to anger, and a desire to fight, if I could fight with a square deal. But reason showed me such would be folly and would only lead to reprisals and some other innocent individual getting licking on my account. I knew all "Ragen's" were not rowdies, for I had met some who were pretty decent fellows, but some others—ye gods!

My problem was to get home and to avoid meeting hostile elements. Temporarily I was safe in hiding, but I could not stay there after daybreak. So I decided to wait a couple of hours and then try to pass through "No Man's Land"—Halsted to Wentworth.

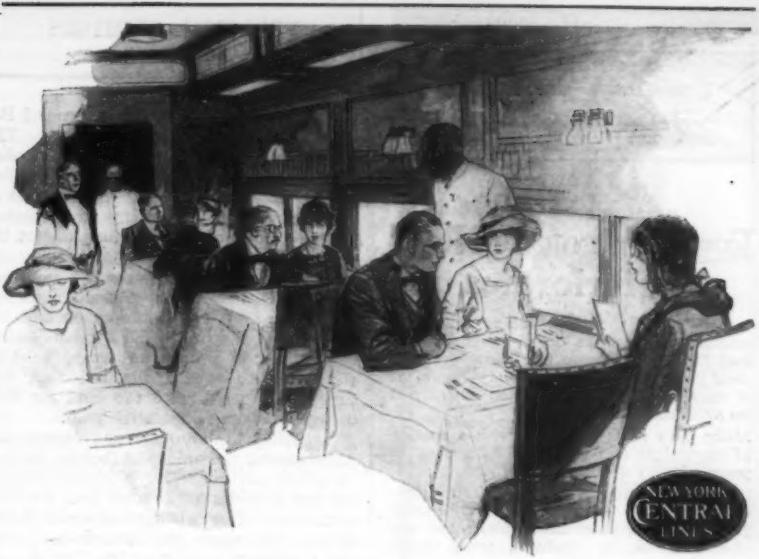
Then the injustice of the whole thing overwhelmed me—emotions ran riot. Had the ten months I spent in France been all in vain? Were those little white crosses over the dead bodies of those dark-skinned boys lying in Flanders fields for naught? Was democracy merely a hollow sentiment? What had I done to deserve such treatment? I lay there experiencing all the emotions I imagined the innocent victim of a Southern mob must feel when being hunted for some supposed crime. Was this what I had given up my Canadian citizenship for, to become an American citizen and soldier? Was the risk of life in a country where such hatred existed worth while? Must a negro always suffer merely because of the color of his skin? "There's a nigger; let's get him!" Those words rang in my ears—I shall never forget them.

ITALY'S WAR BETWEEN THE "RED UNIONS" AND FIGHTING FASCISTI

AMONG the wars that continue to vex the globe, a European observer points out, is the small but lively one which has been going on 'or some time between two Italian factions. There have been battles, captures of cities, strikes, street-fighting, changes of Ministers, boycotts, murders, incendiarism, "and what not," as the observer remarks, "until the innocent bystander has got dizzy watching the performance." At present the conservative faction has the upper hand, but the war is by no means over—at least in the opinion of the faction which is temporarily the under dog, it is just beginning. The world in general has some difficulty in making out what all the shooting is for, and for their benefit the anonymous observer gives a brief history of the war and brings it up to date, in the following résumé in the Baltimore *Evening Sun*:

Socialism has always had a strong hold in the Italian kingdom. This was one of the causes which delayed the entrance of Italy into the World War. When Italy finally cast her lot with the Allies, in 1915, her fighting men went to the front and the Socialists availed themselves of the opportunity to "dig themselves in" and to strengthen their organization at home. The general unrest and dissatisfaction after the Armistice gave them still further means of extending their influence, and the soldiers when they came to be demobilized found that they had been fighting to "make Italy a safe place for Socialists to strike in."

It was a dangerous situation, especially



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THE "Little Schoolmaster" of *Printers' Ink* recently traveled from Chicago to Indianapolis via the Big Four Route of the New York Central Lines. This is the story of the trip he wrote for his journal:

The Schoolmaster and a St. Louis advertising agent whom he met on the train went into the smoking compartment of the parlor car. Here they encountered the dining car steward, who informed them that his car had a buffet section "where you gentlemen can sit and smoke much more comfortably than in here." He remarked also that dinner would be ready very soon and that the bill of fare would prove interesting. He said he had personally bought some good tenderloin steaks that afternoon in Chicago and would be disappointed indeed if they did not come up to specifications.

Later, while the Schoolmaster and his friend were at dinner, the conductor came along for the tickets.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I hope you are enjoying your dinner and your ride. We are trying to make riding on this train comfortable and pleasant for our passengers, and I earnestly hope everything will please you."

The ticket taking, seemingly, was a mere incident. The conductor gave the impression that his call at the dining table was merely to make sure

of the comfort and satisfaction of his "guests."

Previously the waiter had told the gentlemen about a special dinner that had been prepared. Fried chicken was the leader on the menu, but steak could be substituted. Steaks were ordered, and after about two pieces had been eaten, up came the steward with a solicitous inquiry about its quality. Being reassured on that point, he declared he would be much mortified if anybody in his car should have to eat a steak that was not good. He always insisted on having the best and so he did the buying himself.

The dinner was a great success and the price was so moderate as to be agreeable indeed to one used to eating in Chicago restaurants.

Later in the evening along came the porter with a polite inquiry as to whether everything was all right and if he could be of service.

The whole experience was so unusual that the Schoolmaster would not have been a bit surprised on arriving at Indianapolis to have had the conductor shake hands with him and bid him good-night.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

in the northern part of Italy, around Bologna, Mantua, Milan and Ferrara. The "red" labor unions not only controlled the factory workers but they also controlled the agricultural laborers. In that part of the country there are many large estates. The Socialist unions undertook to put the large land-owners out of business by declaring strikes. Crops were lost for want of gathering. In some districts chateaux were seized by the Communists and the owners driven out. Socialist unions staked out claims on private property, marking the boundaries with the red flag, and proceeded to cultivate the land for their own profit on a cooperative plan.

A similar Communistic movement took place among the unions of factory workers in various parts of Italy. Workmen invaded the plants and appropriated them for their own uses. The red flag was much in evidence everywhere, and sometimes it bore the Bolshevik symbol of the "Sickle and Hammer." Socialist deputations were sent to Moscow to consult with Lenin, who gave them his blessing and advice.

These uprisings met with only a feeble resistance from the Italian Government. Local officials were, in many cases, Socialists who looked on with sympathy and approval. The central authorities at Rome were paralyzed by the powerful Socialist bloc in Parliament, and the conservative element, both in Parliament and throughout the country, was too much divided to put up a strong resistance. For a while it seemed that a Communistic minority would subdue the Italian nation, as their fellows had done in Russia.

It was then that Benito Mussolini came to the front and organized resistance to the red wave. Mussolini, who is now about 38 years old, had been himself a Socialist and editor of *Avanti*, the leading Socialist newspaper, but, finding himself unable to swallow the pacifist doctrines of his comrades, he had resigned the editorship and had entered the war as a private in the ranks.

In the crisis which confronted his country after demobilization, Mussolini organized a band of young Italians—chiefly ex-service men—and met the "red peril" with armed resistance. His organization assumed the name of "Fasci di Combattimento" and its members were known as "Fascisti." "Fasci di Combattimento," being interpreted, means "Fascies of Combat." If you have a dime of recent vintage (which is always supposable even in these hard times), you will find on the back of it a representation of the "Fasces"—a bundle of rods surrounding an ax and bound firmly together by a band. It is the old emblem which was borne before the rulers of the ancient Roman Empire—a symbol of authority, of power, of justice, and of union.

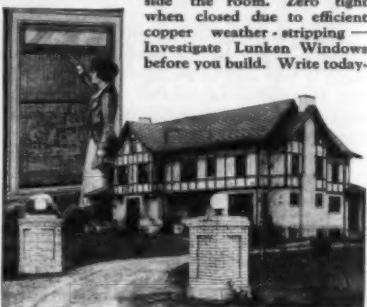
Mussolini's Fascisti proceeded to put into execution the ideals indicated by their chosen symbol. They stuck together, they administered justice according to their own views, and they exerted the authority conferred upon them by their courage, by their pistols, clubs, and hand grenades, and by their military training at the front. They drove the Communists out of factories and restored the plants to their owners. They broke the power of the agrarian trades unions and liberated thousands of farm-hands from Socialistic control. They intimidated Communistic Mayors and local Councils. They broke "political strikes."

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They burned the offices of Socialist newspapers and destroyed Communistic club buildings. There was street-fighting between Socialists and Fascisti, and a number on each side were killed.

It was lawless, but effective. The show is not over yet, but it seems that the power of the "red unions" has been broken. Thousands of workers have left their old unions and joined the Fascisti, whom they consider as their liberators. The Italian Confederation of Labor complains that its membership has been reduced 50 per cent. and the number of Fascisti has increased to nearly half a million.

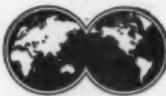
The Fascisti are organized on military lines and the subdivisions of the body have been given titles corresponding to those of the ancient Roman Army. There are "legions" and "cohorts" and "centuria" commanded by "centurions." The whole of Italy is divided into four grand divisions, each under an inspector-general, and these four superior officers, together with the supreme commander—called "the consul"—constitute the general staff. It is notable that, according to the writer:

The Fascisti have been likened unto the American Ku Klux Klan of the present day, but that is hardly fair to the Fascisti. It is true that they are acting "without the law"; that they have a distinctive emblem (the "Fascio"), and that when they are out on some "special mission" they wear black shirts embroidered with the "skull and bones." But they wear no masks and they act in the open. They have also a legitimate "reason for being" on account of the fact that the Italian Government has been too weak to defend the middle and upper classes against a Communistic minority. In fact, the Government, as well as the bourgeoisie and also many of the proletariat, seem to look upon the Fascisti as their deliverers from Bolshevism.

The question now is how to control the deliverers. Mussolini seems disposed to "call off the dogs," and, abandoning "strong-arm" methods, to seek to carry out the Fascisti's ideals through the peaceful means of legislation. But they have "tasted blood," and it may be difficult to tame them and to make them jump through hoops in the political arena. Their program is conservative. They believe that "the state was made for man, and not man for the state."

But when it comes to carrying out any program whatever in the Italian Parliament there are difficulties. As in most legislative bodies of the present day, there are too many small blocs. In the Italian Chamber, which consists of about 500 Deputies, the Socialists control about 30 per cent. of the votes; they are of various shades from deep red to pale kind. Outside of this somewhat divided group there are Ultra-Conservatives, Liberals, Fascisti, the Popular Party (Catholic), Italian-Democrats, Liberal-Democrats, Independent-Democrats, Free Democrats and Social Democrats (the old radical party). There are a few other minor groups and "party leaders you may meet in twos and threes in every street, maintaining, with no little heat, their various opinions." A coalition Ministry is the only one that can possibly be formed, and this is usually compounded of such conflicting elements that it can make no headway and shortly falls to pieces.

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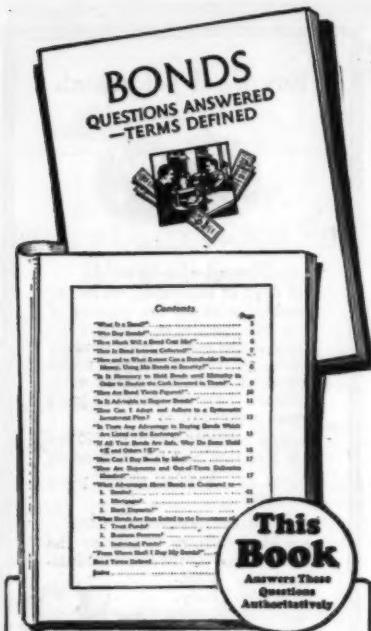
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING

COOPERATIVE marketing of farm products has apparently come to stay, altho it has been subjected to a severe test during the recent booms and depressions. Some cooperative marketing associations, notes the Mercantile Trust Company of San Francisco in its *Monthly Review*, being "founded on false principles and operated on unsound lines, collapsed and injured most seriously the growers they were designed to benefit." But others "withstood all strains in bad times as well as in good times and definitely established their place in the economic system." From the experience of the latter it has been possible, thinks the writer for the San Francisco bank, to draw "definite principles that may be regarded as the primer of cooperative marketing." The growth and success of cooperative marketing in California puts this bank in close touch with the subject, and when it lays down the basic principles for successful cooperation as follows, it may be held to speak with some authority:

1. The cooperative marketing of farm products is a business, not a religion nor a political doctrine. It must be conducted by business men along business lines. It is not a magic panacea for agricultural ills; cooperative marketing is a job for strictly commercial organizations, not for "farm doctors."

2. The purpose of this business is to promote the orderly marketing of farm crops, with advantage both to the producer and the consumer. It is not part of the business of cooperative associations to elect sheriffs, county clerks or United States Senators.

3. Cooperative associations must prove their worth in competition with other agencies that market farm products. There is no place in the scheme of things for the cooperative association that can not compete successfully.

4. Soundly conceived cooperatives do not seek to supplant existing distributing agencies that are adequately performing the service of linking producer and consumer. They recognize that parallel distributing agencies of their own would be not only unnecessary, but even dangerous. The profits of a year's crop might be lost while a new distributing system failed to establish the retailing connections acquired by the established agency through years of trading experience.

"Eliminating the middlemen" is a slogan that has no part in the economic principles of most of the successful cooperative associations. A notable example is the California Citrus Growers' Exchange, one of the oldest and strongest of the organizations. Oranges, lemons, and grapefruit handled by the exchange go through exactly the same hands on the way from the association to the fruit-stand and the consumer as they did before the growers organized.

If, however, independent distributing agencies are not able to handle the business, or are unwilling to do so on a fair basis, the united strength of the growers obvi-

ously gives to them a power that individual producers would not possess. When it is necessary to "eliminate middlemen"—in reality to set up their own middlemen—the cooperatives usually are prepared to do so.

5. A cooperative marketing association should handle only one product, or at least only closely similar products. Apples and wheat are entirely unlike commodities, marketed by dissimilar methods and affected by different conditions. An individual farmer could not use the same machinery to dispose of his apples as he uses in marketing his wheat, and neither could a cooperative association.

Failure to recognize that cooperative marketing is essentially a one-product system brought to grief some of the earlier associations, whose members tried to distribute their potatoes and wheat through the same organization.

6. A cooperative marketing association must be so constituted as to prevent speculation. As one authority has pointed out, it may be all right for an individual farmer to speculate with his crops, but the cooperative association, his agent, can not adopt a similar course.

7. Generally speaking, the nearest approach to ideal for cooperative marketing exists when the product handled is local, not one produced all over the world. Oranges grow in comparatively few localities; wheat almost everywhere. Thus in the very nature of things conditions are more favorable for cooperative marketing of oranges than of wheat.

The reason for this is obvious. It strikes at the root of the cooperative marketing principle, which grew out of the idea that it was wasteful for individual farmers, acting each for himself, to dump their produce on the market without plan or coordination.

Suppose the London wheat market were known to be glutted, while a shortage existed in Berlin. Separate cooperative associations in Australia, the Dakotas, the Argentine and the Pacific Northwest might simultaneously divert thousands of tons of grain to Berlin, breaking the market to the loss of all. With world products individual cooperatives might dump their products, just as individual farmers did before the days of cooperative associations.

With products peculiar to a few localities the situation is different. Mighty few California oranges are going to be routed to Omaha if that market is already well supplied; the fruit is going to Denver or Chicago or Seattle, wherever there may be a shortage.

8. For most commodities it is most advantageous to pool the entire output of all the growers in the association. This makes it the sole business of the individual farmer to grow his crops and receive the proceeds of the sales. The association attends to everything else. It arranges the financing and distribution, collects from the buyers and pays the farmer.

9. Cooperative marketing associations must be organized by the commodity and not by the locality. But within the commodity, if a national product, State lines must be recognized.

Certain commodities require special methods of handling. Perishable products, for instance, must have local packing plants; but the actual marketing is through

the federation. Cooperative marketing of milk must be localized around metropolitan areas. Milk producers face the problem of constantly supplying the communities they serve with adequate quantities of fluid milk—absolutely necessary for babies—and this requires a peculiar type of organization.

Such milk products as butter, cheese, condensed milk and milk powder, on the other hand, are marketed along commodity lines.

FEWER STOCKHOLDERS IN OUR BIG CORPORATIONS

WHEN the stock books of our greatest industrial corporation and of our greatest railroad contain evidence pointing in the same direction, that evidence is bound to be considered significant by the financial press. Both the United States Steel Corporation and the Pennsylvania Railroad, notes the Boston *News Bureau*, report a very gradual but steady decrease in the number of shareholders this year, which means, conversely, an increase in the per capita holding. This indicates, of course, in each case a transference of smaller to larger interests. The Boston paper continues:

The Pennsylvania reached its record total of stockholders last March, at 141,921; and since then there has been a consecutive string of small monthly decreases involving a reduction by September 1 of 4,038 holders. The Steel Corporation total of common shareholders reached its peak last December, at 107,439, since which time there has been a decrease of 11,132.

These reductions have meant in case of the Pennsylvania an increase in the average holding since March from about $70\frac{1}{3}$ to $72\frac{1}{2}$ shares; and in case of the Steel Corporation for the same period from $47\frac{1}{2}$ to $52\frac{1}{2}$ shares. Considering the less active trading in the \$499,000,000 Pennsylvania stock than in the \$508,000,000 Steel common—with nearly a third of the former held by women—this margin of variation is about what might be expected.

The falling off in the number of holders in Steel common comes, as the New York *Sun* notes editorially, after five years of uninterrupted increase. The fact brings from *The Sun* a few words of explanation:

The record figure of 107,439 was reached during the fourth quarter of 1921, representing an increase of 150 per cent. over the first quarter of 1917. At present the number is 96,307, or a decrease of 11,132 in nine months.

The growth in the number of stockholders prior to 1922 is doubtless a reflection of the war and post-war industrial booms. Men were making money in those years, a part of which they put away in the form of Liberty Bonds or of conservative stocks. Steel common profited by the national campaign for economy and thrift.

On the other hand, the decline since last December results from the hard times from which the country is only now recovering. Incomes have been cut down, unemployment has been common, and it has been necessary for many to call upon their investment reserves.

Whatever the reason, the decline in the number of stockholders falls far short of the gain in their number during several preceding years. The safety of American



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

industry to no small extent lies in its democratization by the participation of the people, by converting this nation into a country of small capitalists, and encouraging in every way the growth of economy and thrift. In that direction much of the past few years' progress remains unimpaired.

A WHITE ELEPHANT DISPOSED OF

UNCLE SAM at last has his fleet of war-built wooden ships off his hands. At a private auction sale they have been bought by a San Francisco lawyer, acting for a syndicate, for \$750,000. As it cost close to \$700,000 to build each of these vessels, the fleet, as the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* notes, has been sold for virtually the cost of one ship. On these 226 ships the Government will net a little more than \$3,318 each, practically twice what would have been made if they had been disposed of last year as contemplated. The writer in *The Times* comments:

These wooden ships have long been a white elephant on the hands of the Federal Government. While members of the Shipping Board recognize that they are disposing of the wooden fleet for a very low figure, they are convinced, they say, that this is the best deal that could have been made in the interest of the Government. Present and former Shipping Boards had advertised three times before the sale of the vessels and received only one prior bid for the sale of the entire fleet—that of the Ship Construction and Trading Company of New York on July 30, 1921. For some time it cost the Government nearly \$50,000 a month to take care of the ships, and two tugs in the James River [where 211 ships have been laid up] have been used in pumping water from them to keep units of the fleet from sinking. It also cost the Government something to employ a force of men on board the ships to keep them from sinking.

When asked what would be done with the wooden fleet the attorney for the purchaser told a *New York World* correspondent:

The Government specifies that we must dismantle them as steamships. Part of the 226 ships, if not all of them, will be brought to this coast for dismantling, probably to San Francisco, which is the logical place. Members of the syndicate will use some of the ships in their trade on this coast. We may sell others as barges, while some may not be useful for anything but junk.

Tradition.—CHOLLY—"How did Archie get that black eye the other evening?"

GEORGE—"He was waiting outside the theater for a chorus girl and—"

CHOLLY—"Yes! Her steady came along?"

GEORGE—"Nope, her grandson came out and beat him up."—*Washington Dirge*.

Classified.—"De noive o' dat guy," complained Jimmy, the office boy, "offerin' me six dollars a week. What's he tink I am—college graduate?"—*N. Y. College Mercury*.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

October 10.—The armistice convention between the Turkish Nationalists and the Allies is signed at Mudania by the military representatives of the nations concerned. The convention provides for the Greek evacuation of Thrace in fifteen days.

Japan, it is announced, has decided to restore the leasehold of Kiaochow, China, on December 2, in conformance with the treaty between Japan and China, signed in Washington.

Four men are killed and several wounded in Mountjoy prison, Dublin, when Irish Republican prisoners unsuccessfully attempt to escape.

October 11.—A treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Irak is signed at Bagdad. Under the treaty King Feisal agrees to be guided by the advice of the British Government on international and financial obligations.

October 12.—The Turkish Nationalist troops again invade the neutral zone near Constantinople and are warned off by General Harington.

The Free State constitution is completed in its committee stage in the Dail Eireann, almost without alteration.

October 13.—The French Government pronounces unacceptable the British plan to relieve Germany from cash payments for five years, with immediate Allied control of German finances.

Norway receives an award of approximately \$12,000,000 from the Hague Tribunal on account of claims growing out of the requisitioning of Norwegian vessels by the United States during the war.

October 14.—Sentences from two months' to fifteen years' penal servitude are imposed on the men convicted of complicity in the murder of Dr. Walter Rathenau, late German Foreign Minister.

Turkish Nationalist troops withdraw from the neutral zone near Constantinople.

October 15.—King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Roumania are crowned in the public square at Albajulia.

October 17.—Fresh disorders between the Fascisti and the Socialists are reported in the principal centers of Italy.

The French and British Foreign offices agree to postpone the Brussels inter-Allied and debt conference until the British political situation is settled.

DOMESTIC

October 10.—The "Big Four" railroad unions will act separately in strike movements hereafter, according to W. G. Lee, President of the Trainmen's Union.

The bonds of William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood and Charles Rothfisher, convicted I. W. W. leaders, are ordered forfeited by Federal Judge George T. Page, of Chicago. Haywood fled to Russia after being bailed in the sum of \$15,000.

John Hays Hammond, of Washington, is appointed Chairman of the fact-finding



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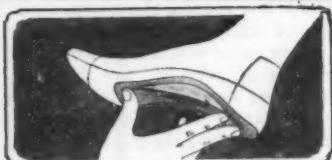
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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

commission appointed to investigate the coal industry.

October 11.—The Cunard and Anchor transatlantic lines apply to Federal Judge A. N. Hand, of New York, for an injunction restraining the United States Treasury Department from seizing either their ships or their liquor stocks on the high seas. The question is held in abeyance until the Federal authorities show cause why the restraining order should not be granted.

October 12.—The steamship *City of Honolulu* burns in mid-Pacific, but its 218 passengers and crew take refuge in life-boats and rafts, from which they are rescued by the freighter *West Faralon*.

The International Mercantile Marine Company obtains a temporary injunction from Federal Judge Hand, restraining Prohibition officials from enforcing Attorney-General Daugherty's ruling against the possession of liquor on American ships.

October 13.—F. H. Fljozdal, of Dauphin, Manitoba, is elected Grand President of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, succeeding E. F. Grable, of Detroit.

October 14.—Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims is retired from the United States Navy on reaching his sixty-fourth year.

The date for compliance with Attorney-General Daugherty's ruling banning liquor on all American ships and on all foreign ships in American territorial waters is postponed until October 21.

October 15.—The Treasury's offering of \$500,000,000 of 4½ per cent. thirty-year bonds has been oversubscribed by approximately \$1,000,000,000, it is announced by Secretary Mellon.

October 16.—The British Embassy advises Secretary Hughes that the British Government is unwilling to extend the right to search ships twelve miles off the coast, but is willing to cooperate in the suppression of liquor-smuggling into the United States.

Lieutenant R. L. Maughan sets a new world airplane speed record at Mount Clemens, Michigan, by covering a one-kilometer course at the rate of 248.5 miles an hour.

October 17.—Judge Hand, of the United States Federal District Court of New York, grants to ten steamship companies a temporary injunction restraining the United States Prohibition enforcement officers from interfering in any way with liquor stores on both foreign and American ships.

Savings accounts in 5,782 national banks amounted on June 30 to \$3,046,054,000, credited to 8,873,327 depositors, to whom the banks are paying interest at an average rate of 3.75 per cent., according to Comptroller of Currency Crissinger. These figures are said to represent the greatest amount of deposits of this character ever reported by national banks.

Four children are killed and eleven are injured when an Alabama and Vicksburg train runs into a school wagon near Vicksburg, Mississippi.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Very True.—A man may err from sobriety regularly every week, but he can't get drunk on Sundaes!—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney)*.

Already Trained.—DORINDA—"Does your Hubby expect you to obey him?"

FLORINDA—"Oh, no, dear. You see, he's been married before."—*Life*.

Pertinent.—MOTHER—"Don't ask so many questions, Katie. Don't you know that curiosity once killed a cat?"

KATIE—"What did the cat want to know, mother?"—*Chicago Post*.

The Shortest Story of All.

Chapter One—Maid One.

Chapter Two—Maid Won.

Chapter Three—Made One.

—*London Daily News*.

New Foreign Peril.—The New York *Evening Mail* suggests that, as we are not paying our debt, America should send some of her lecturers to England. Don't do that. We'll pay.—*Punch (London)*.

Happy to Tell It.—A celebrated singer was in a motor-car accident one day. A paper, after recording the accident, added, "We are happy to state that he was able to appear the following evening in four pieces."—*Epworth Herald*.

The Incentive.—JESSIE—"I can't imagine how you get money out of your husband."

BESSIE—"Oh, I simply say I'm going back to mother, and he immediately hands me the fare."—*London Answers*.

They'll Be Surprized.—It is proposed to make gramophone records of speeches made by present-day statesmen, for the benefit of coming generations. It is just as well that posterity should know what we have had to put up with.—*Punch (London)*.

Repaid in Kind.—"Now I've had my revenge," said the shoe-shop proprietor to his friend, as a customer left.

"Revenge? How so?"

"Well, the young lady who just went out is a telephone operator. I gave her the wrong number."—*London Opinion*.

Placed at Last.—"I can't do a thing with Jones," said the manager. "I've had him in three departments, and he dozes all day long."

"Put him at the pajama counter," suggested the proprietor, "and fasten this card on him:

"Our night clothes are of such superior quality that even the man who sells them can not keep awake."—*Epworth Herald*.

An Ignorant Bunch.—A regular reader sends this one, the origin unknown: The prosecuting attorney had encountered a somewhat difficult witness. Finally he asked the man if he was acquainted with any of the men on the jury. "Yes, sir," announced the witness, "more than half of them." "Are you willing to swear that you know more than half of them?" demanded the lawyer. "Why, if it comes to that, I'm willing to swear that I know more than all of them put together," came the emphatic reply.—*The Christian Advocate (New York)*.



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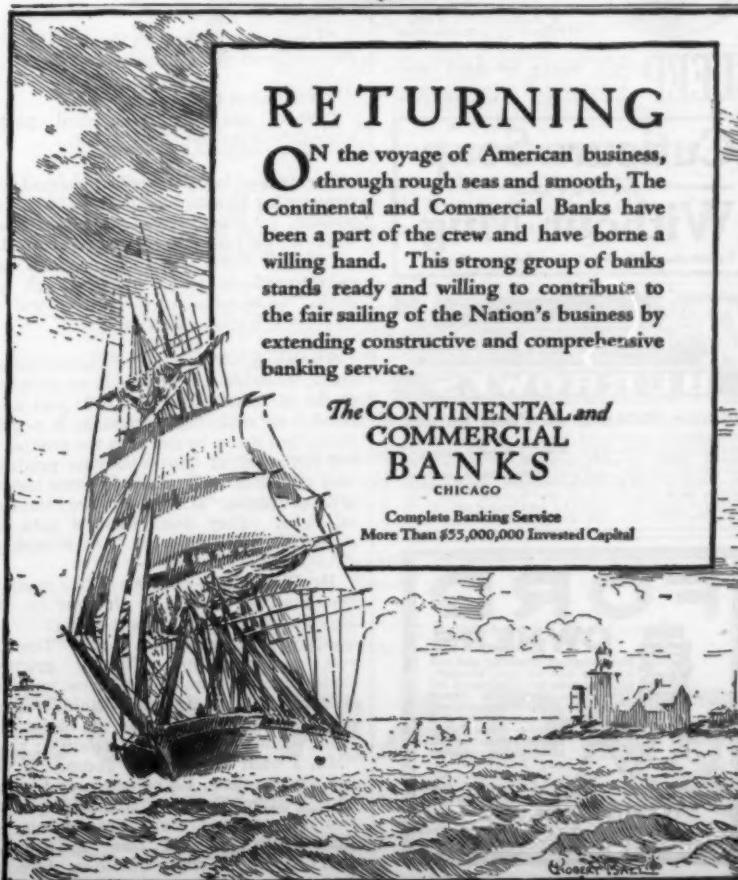


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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Continued

Trouble Ahead.—It is reported the Kai- ser will shortly marry again. Growing tired of peace, it seems.—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney)*.

Clever at It.—Another millionaire has just married a musical comedy actress. It's funny how these singers are able to catch on to the heirs.—*Manila Bulletin*.

The Retort Paternal.—HE—"I told your father that I just dote on you."

SHE—"And what did he say?"

HE—"That I had better find an anti-dot."—*London Mail*.

A Ton of Tin?—"The car was righted and towed to Bedlington. It was a converted one ton Ford lorry."—*Newcastle Evening Chronicle*. We can not be sure whether there is a misprint here, or not.—*London Opinion*.

Precocious.—The riches are each twenty-eight years old. They were married in February, 1921, and the baby boy born six weeks ago was their first. He is an accountant for the Underwood Typewriter Company.—From a news item in the *New York World*.

An Error in Calculation.—HOST (to guest, a retired doctor)—"And did you ever make a serious mistake in your diagnosis?"

GUEST—"Yes, one serious one—I once treated a patient for indigestion and she could easily have afforded appendicitis!"—*The Passing Show (London)*.

De Mortuis.—"Say, pa."

"Well, my son."

"I took a walk through the cemetery today and read the inscriptions on the tombstones."

"Well, what about it?"

"Where are all the wicked people buried?"—*Syracuse Orange Peel*.

Located.—"Look here!" exclaimed the stranger, as he stumbled into his twentieth puddle, "I thought you said you knew where all the bad places were on this road?"

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice
will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"O. H. B.," Newark, N. J.—"In one of the railway advertisements, 'Be an American,' you are putting the style of spelling in the wrong way. Reducing the words in the English language to a minimum is in the writer's opinion decidedly erroneous. The mass of the American public is to-day butchering the English language to an alarming extent. The greatest injury inflicted on our language by this great mistake is the loss of its beauty. When we spell *programme* as *program*, it may be said to apply to *curious* and *plough* which you wish us to spell *ardor* and *plow*. Instead of endeavoring to destroy the beauty and origin of the language, we should try to preserve it, adding to its beauty instead of reducing it to a series of short and incorrect noises."

The words that are printed on the car-card advertisement under the caption, "Be an American," are correctly printed and reflect the American standard of orthography preserved through centuries but corrupted at the source.

The spellings of the words cited in support of the assertion of loss of "all trace of origin" are the correct spellings to which, to quote Professor Francis A. March, "ingenious etymologists have slipped in new silent letters as records of history drawn from their imagination."

Trace the word *ardor* to its source and what do we find? Why, that the word came from the Latin *ardorem*, heat, and was taken into Old French as *ardor* by elimination of the suffix *-em*. From the Old French it passed into Anglo-French as *ardour*, but in Chaucer's time (1386) changed to *ardure* to be altered to *ardeur* by Caxton (1483). Shakespeare, in "Hamlet" written in 1602, spelled the word *ardure*, but in "The Merchant of Venice," written in 1611, he spelled it *ardour*. Milton, the foremost Latin scholar of his time, who wrote his "Essay on Education" in 1644, used *ardour* in that work, but corrected his error in 1677 when he wrote "Paradise Lost" where he used the correct form *ardor*. Robertson, the historian, continued the practise, for he used *ardor* in his "History of Charles V" in 1769. The spelling *ardor* has the support of Ben Jonson, Howell, Prior, Young, Blackstone, and Mitford.

Examine American literature from the time that printing-presses were established in Massachusetts (1694) and what do we find? That the simpler and correct spelling found favor with the masses. John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, used the form *ardor* in 1819.

These are merely a handful of examples of the use of the correct form to which persons still under the influence of the pernicious practise of etymologists already referred to still adhere, charmed by the mirage which they term etymological spelling.

Now so far as the spelling *prow* is concerned, very few persons know that the Anglo-Saxon form of the word was *pīōh*; that in the Early English Alliterative Poems, written about 1230, the form commonly used was *pīow*; that in 1386 Chaucer used *pīow* in his "Canterbury Tales" (see "The Knight's Tale"), and that traced through the centuries down to our time the form *pīow* has prevailed in literature. It is the form accepted and used in the Bible to-day (see Deuteronomy xxi: 10; I Samuel xiv: 14; Job iv: 8, etc.), and is the form used by Brunne in the "Chronicle of Wace," of 1330; by Mandeville in his "Travels," 1400; in the "Plowman's Tales," 1400; and by Lydgate in 1426; by Tyndale in 1526; and by Latimer, Sylvester, Cotgrave, Cowley, Butler, Addison, and Rowe.

The spelling *programme* is of very recent introduction, but *program* dates from 1633, and surely a usage that has had vogue for 289 years is one entitled to respect. The word, derived from the Greek, came to us through the late Latin *programma*. The first use in English that we have on record is from Dr. William Struther's "True Happiness" in which the author wrote: "The *programme* of his discipline was to print (1633). The next, found in "Scottish Antiquities," is a decree or judgment rendered in 1682, that runs in part: "They determined without affixing any previous *programme* or using any examination to appoint the said Mr. John Young."

In the *Decisions of Fountainhall*, July 22, 1707, vol. II, p. 385, we read: "The Professor of Greek, his place being vacant in the College of St. Andrews . . . there is a *program* emitted, inviting all qualified to dispute, and undergo a comparative trial." A spelling of this kind, supported by such men as Sir Walter Scott, A. J. Ellis, Henry Scott, Thomas Carlyle, Sir William Hamilton, Sir Edward Perry, and others, Motley, Browning, George Bernard Shaw, and many others, with the steady support of American scholars and philological journals (see the American Journal of Philology, vol. V. p. 504, series of 1884), is one that the foremost American dictionary can well afford to reflect and advocate.



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